

## Point of View

By Catharine R. Stimpson

## It Is Time to Rethink Affirmative Action

ON DECEMBER 4, Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander proposed new rules governing the legitimacy of scholarships for minority students. They declare campus diversity a good thing, but race-specific scholarships a bad thing—unless a private donor or Congress creates them.

Mr. Alexander's action leaves unanswered questions about civil-rights law, educational policy, and the politics of the ruling. By the first week in March, responses to the proposals must be in. Yet no matter what they are, no matter what the Secretary's final regulations ultimately are, the issue of affirmative action will still be with us—because educational inequities will still be with us.

The birth of affirmative action in the late 1960s and 1970s was a struggle. Its most principled opponents argued honorably that American law and public policy ought to be color-blind. Anything that was limited to one race, no matter how well intentioned, was wrong. Unfortunately, not every opponent was principled. The argument about affirmative action also was divisive and prejudicial, a misinformation campaign that demonstrated more hostility about a remedy for injustice than about the injustice itself.

After the 1970s, the struggle became less raucous in higher education. Indeed, during the 1980s, the Department of Education received fewer than a dozen inquiries or complaints about race-specific scholarships. However, during the same decade, the opposition to affirmative action gained two weapons. First, the elections of Ronald Reagan and George Bush to the Presidency permitted lower federal officials to translate ideological opposition to affirmative action into practice. Second, some highly accomplished African-American intellectuals began to criticize the programs that had, ironically, often aided their education.

Of these writers, I find the most persuasive to be Stephen L. Carter, the Yale Law School professor and author of *Reflections of an Affirmative Action Baby* (BasicBooks, 1991). Speaking to a black audience, he defends the right to dissent from communal orthodoxies. Speaking to people like me, he claims that affirmative action has had its day. To its credit, affirmative action has nurtured a black middle class, Carter says, but its members pay the price of being stigmatized as people who made it only because of that remedy.

Given the persistence of the resistance to affirmative action, it might be tempting to toss up one's compliance plans and agree that affirmative action has gone astray, over the top, beyond the pale. Certainly, it has not brought a paradise of equity, and its administration has often been clumsy. Institutions have made some bad, cynical faculty hires and admitted some students without sufficient preparation and support. A very few faculty members and students have tipped off the system by manipulating it, for example by playing on racial guilt. I have occasionally growled at the ways of bureaucracy as I have read and written affirmative-action reports.

Despite all this, affirmative action has not gone astray. If anything, it has been driven astray by sloppiness, indifference, and negligence. I have heard faculty members and administrators have biased things about women and minorities and deliberately done things about affirmative action, such as "It's forcing quotas down my throat"—their behavior revealing why affirmative action was necessary in the first place. I have listened to members of the same groups rationalize their inability to hire anyone other than a clone by blaming a "limited pool" of minority candidates or the "dead career" demands of women of all races.

The important reality in this affirmative action has worked. To be sure, it has limbered and created. It has worked slowly, unevenly, and incompletely—particu-

larly when support for equity has been mean and opposition to it lavish. Arguably, it has worked least well for black males. Nevertheless, affirmative action has served us.

The process of doing affirmative action has demonstrated that the pool of qualified candidates was wider and deeper than the academy had previously admitted. The process also has released talent and industry. Think, for example, of the career of Dolores E. Cross. At 19, she was married, a clerk at the Newark Board of Education, pregnant with her second child. She entered college in 1955, received her Ph.D. in 1971, and is now the president of Chicago State University.

**M**OREOVER, as the heroic example of President Cross shows, the academy now has greater diversity among students, staffs, and faculties. In 1990, the United States awarded the greatest number of doctorates ever: 36,027. From 1960 to 1990, the proportion of women earning them increased from 11 per cent to 36 per cent, including more women from every racial group.

Yet, even if affirmative action has not gone astray, it is time to rethink it. This proposal is not a craven submission to the anti-affirmative actioners but the creation of a historical period, meant to heal its historical problems. Then, despite the passage of several civil-rights laws, virtually no members of minority groups and only a handful of white women were being

"A broad review is due, a rethinking that avoids both the easy comforts of hysteria about any change and the denunciation of affirmative action's mere existence."

allowed to advance in predominantly white institutions. This period is receding. The problems have mutated. One reason they have done so is that affirmative action did work to a degree, because it did help to nurse affirmative-action babies.

In 1975, the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education foresaw such an evolution. Its valuable study, "Making Affirmative Action Work in Higher Education," describes affirmative action as a "transition period between actual past deficiencies of true equality of opportunity." Because affirmative action is such a transitional program, the book concluded that it needs periodic reviews to see "what amount and kind of federal involvement is still necessary."

In the harsh early light of the 1990s, a broad review is due, a rethinking that avoids both the easy comforts of hysteria about any change and the denunciation of affirmative action's mere existence. Rethinking entails seven steps:

■ Reinforcing the purpose of affirmative action, which was to remove prejudice and open the gates of higher education. Today, because class and the economy, perhaps as much as race, are closing these gates, the process should take a student's economic background into account, in addition to minority status.

■ Enlarging the meaning of affirmative action. Narrowly construed, it is a legally mandated employment practice. Broadly construed, it is the umbrella term for all the programs that reflect a community's commitment to equity. The broader the construction, the more successful the practices for advancing underrepresented groups seem to become.

■ Creating a national "equity ledger" setting out what equity means in student admissions, financial aid, and retention and what it means in employment. We should rigorously examine all the preferences that now exist in these areas. We would then ask who breathes deeply enough of the air of equity on that fabled site, the level playing field, to drop the oxygen mask of affirmative action—and, crucially, who does not.

■ Strengthening the links among various kinds of schools and colleges. Disadvantaged junior-high and high-school students feel more comfortable in college if they have some experience of college—even a visit—before they get into first-year English. Community-college students need good transfer programs to four-year institutions; many poor and for minority students are in community colleges. For example, the number of Asian Americans enrolled in all higher education grew from 198,000 in 1976 to 497,000 in 1988. Most of these students attend public institutions, and almost one-half are in two-year colleges.

■ Nurturing the historically black colleges and universities. Of the baccalaureate institutions in the United States whose minority graduates went on to earn Ph.D.'s between 1986 and 1991, 17 of the top 20 were historically black colleges and universities. The other three were urban institutions: Wayne State University, City College of the City University of New York, and New York University. At Howard and Hampton, Spelman and Fisk are many of the next generation of black scholars, researchers, and teachers.

■ Remembering the obvious, that the purpose of higher education is education. Thus, rethinking affirmative action means accepting the new scholarship about women and gender, race and ethnicity, domination and freedom, class, and sexuality. The syllabus of an equitable community will reflect these intellectual movements, not because faculties are filled with Dr. Feelgoods of thought, but because they are thoughtful.

■ Expanding, with more passion than many of us in higher education have shown, affirmative action for children. Any rethinking for higher education is chaff unless we feed, shelter, love, and educate all children. In my neighborhood in Scotty, a retired man and a shrewd observer, who gets his coffee and hangs out at the deli next to my Victorian house. For two years, Scotty has babysat for a husky, bright little kid, Luther, the child of a single, working mother. Recently, when I had not seen Luther with Scotty for several days, I asked where Luther was. "Oh," said Scotty, with relief, pride, and happiness, "he got into the Head Start program. He's in that Head Start. He's on his way." Here, in my neighborhood, is a doll of affirmative action for children. How many neighborhoods have programs for a Luther?

**I**N ADRIENNE RICH'S NEWEST BOOK, she has a title poem, "An Atlas of the Difficult World." There she writes of the waste of "those who could kindle, join, reweave, cohere, replenish . . . those needed to teach, advise, persuade, weigh arguments (those urgently needed for the work of perception/work of the poet, the astronomer, the historian, the architect of new dreams."

Affirmative action is a meritorious plan against obscene waste. We need to rethink it so that it can better bind and reweave the present. If we fail to do so, we will have pushed it further astray, to be devoured by its enemies or to atrophy on a diet of inertia.

Catharine R. Stimpson is university professor and dean of the graduate school at Rutgers University at New Brunswick. This article was adapted from the 1991 Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation annual lecture.

## Quote, Unquote

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"When you look at what will be happening in the elementary and secondary schools, you see that the students are definitely going to be there. An important question for the colleges is whether they will be able to secure the funds to accommodate these people."

Co-author of a report on projections of enrollments for next 10 years: A1

"Everybody feels there's a treasure of Soviet intellectual activity that needs help, needs to be saved before it goes down the drain." Executive officer of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences: A1

"Unfortunately, we come very quickly to the forefront of mathematical knowledge." A professor who studies ways to reduce traffic snarls: A11

"Students won't have to kiss the bide through a veil." A professor on the Jewish Theological Seminary's plan to offer courses in Yiddish: A20

"We can take pride in what has been accomplished, but it would be naïveté to think that the real major struggle still ahead of us." A college president on NCAA's efforts to regulate college sports: A38

"Monkeys are supposed to be in the hierarchy of shipping, not reflecting, vice versa. A steady list of commodified culture can only dull the public's critical capacities." An art-history professor: B3

"Getting astronomers to make choices among telescopes is a far cry from getting the scientific community to agree on the relative importance of molecular genetics, atmospheric chemistry, and materials science." Official of the American Association for the Advancement of Science: A52

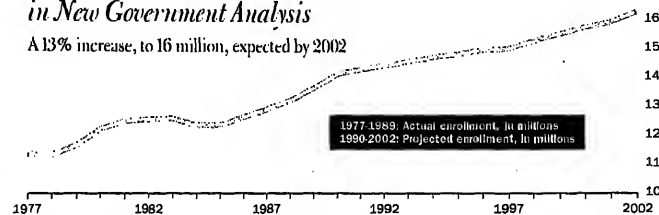
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## THE CHRONICLE

of Higher Education.

January 22, 1992 • \$2.75  
Volume XXXVIII, Number 20Enrollment Projections Revised Upward  
in New Government Analysis

A 13% increase, to 16 million, expected by 2002



By JEAN EVANGELIAUF

WASHINGTON

In findings that present a rosier outlook for college enrollments than previous studies did, the U.S. Department of Education estimates that the number of college students will climb from 14.1 million in 1991 to 16 million in 2002.

The projected 13-per-cent increase is largely the result of rising college-enrollment rates and the growth, beginning in 1996, of the 18- to 24-year-old population.

A table detailing enrollment and other projections appears on Page A36.

## 58 Million Schoolchildren

The department has also revised upward its estimate of enrollments in elementary and secondary schools. By 1996, the number of schoolchildren will surpass the peak of 51.3 million reached in 1971, and will climb to 53 million by 2002. Those projections are some 6 per cent higher than earlier ones because they take into account updated Census Bureau statistics indicating increased fertility and immigration rates.

The new projections should help colleges conduct long-range planning, said Debra E. Genaid, a co-author of the report and a statistician with the department.

"When you look at what will be happening in the elementary and secondary schools, you see that the students are definitely going to be there," she said. "An important question for the colleges is whether they will be able to secure the funds to accommodate these people."

Commenting on the projections, Elaine El-Khawas, vice-president for policy analysis and research at the American Council on Education, agreed that college enrollment would continue to climb.

"In our society, beginning workers need some college-level training," she said. "Jobs for high-school graduates have dried up, and college training has become the new minimum."

For the first time, the department forecast college enrollment by racial and ethnic group. The figures, which the department termed "preliminary,"

go through 2000 only. They indicate that minority enrollment will grow faster than white enrollment, continuing the trend of the 1980s.

Overall, the proportion of enrollment made up of minority-group members is expected to rise to 22 per cent in 2000 from 20 per cent in 1991. That increase would be due in large part to growth in minority populations rather than to a rise in the college-attendance rates of those groups, Ms. Genaid said.

## Shift in the Age Distribution

The number of female students will rise at twice the rate of male students, according to the department. From 1991 to 2002, female enrollment is projected to rise 18 per cent, to nearly 9 million, while the number of male students will increase 9 per cent, to 7 million. By 2002, women will account for 56 per cent of all college students, compared with 54 per cent in 1991.

A shift is expected in the age distribution of college students, with a growing proportion of them expected to be 35

Continued on Page A36

Plight of Russian Scholars in Weak Economy  
Prompts New U.S. Efforts to Support Them

By KIM A. McDONALD

Concern over the survival of Russian scholars in their country's deteriorating economy has prompted some American foundations and scholarly organizations to explore new ways to help.

Among the ideas being considered are competitive grants to Russian scholars or institutes, subcontracts to Russian researchers, and a system of "sister institutions" linking American universities with Russian institutes in cooperative research.

Most of the proposals have been crafted in recent weeks, in response to reports of deteriorating working conditions for Russian scholars and the threat of a massive emigration of Russian scientists and intellectuals.

While the ideas for the new programs have grown out of a concern for the academics' welfare, the assistance is intended

to be much more than a humanitarian gesture. In disciplines in which Russians are acknowledged leaders, such as mathematics and theoretical physics, many American scholars say they fear the inability of key individuals to conduct research or the demise of certain institutes would eliminate important resources used by the rest of the world.

"Everybody feels there's a treasure of

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Olin Fund Gives Millions  
to Conservative Activities

The John M. Olin Foundation has been called the country's most effective private philanthropy, but it draws fire from critics who dislike its goals.

STORY ON PAGE A28



Jeremy J. Stone, head of the Federation of American Scientists: "Let's put this on a capitalist basis. Let the American scientists figure out who's who."





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## This Week in The Chronicle

January 22, 1992

### Research

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Mathematicians are seeking a role in building models of the natural world: A7

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American organizations are seeking new ways to support Russia's scholars amid rising international concern over their fate in a deteriorating economy: A1

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A Harvard U. professor maintains in a new book that cross-dressing is a central part of human culture: A7

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After a widely praised tenure of 15 years as the university's president, Jean Mayer is preparing to become its first chancellor and chief fund raiser: A17

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The number of students from minority groups rose 10 percent from 1988 to 1990, reaching record levels, the U.S. Department of Education reported: A33  
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The work of American artists such as Jasper Johns contains stunning visual metaphors of Einstein's vision of space, time, and light: B52

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## MARGINALIA

It's no-comment week:

Memo at Monroe Community College.  
The college community is invited to attend an informational meeting  
AGENDA  
PHASE I CONSTRUCTION  
L. RUBY DAMON CENTER  
ENERGY RETROFIT PHASE II  
RESURFACE PARKING LOTS  
PERIMETER ROAD PAVING, . . .  
WIDEN RETROFIT

From the catalogue of the University of Colorado at Denver:

"Legislators eventually designed a compromise. Denver received the state capitol, Boulder and Canon City, two other ambitious towns, also sought state institutions. Canon City, at least in legend, was given a choice between the state university and the state penitentiary. City fathers in the southern Colorado town reckoned that the prison would be better attended. Prisoners, they figured, would be better behaved than university students and, in those days, prisoners could be hired as cheap labor. Furthermore, college professors were a poor and strange lot, sometimes as dispirited as their students. So Canon City chose the prison and Boulder received the state university as a consolation prize."

From Evergreen State College:  
"The College's Affirmative Action Policy and the policy of non-discrimination which assures equal employment opportunity and access to programs are based on the following state and federal laws, and executive orders:

" . . . 14) Equal Pay Act of 1963 (requires equal sex for equal work),"

From the report of a "risk-management assessor" to the University of California at Irvine:

"It has been noted by University officials that the eucalyptus trees which proliferate the campus, have an inherent natural tendency to suddenly drop their branches. Their brittleness seems particularly susceptible to strong winds which can be prevalent at any time of the year."

From *Falcon Times*, the student paper at Miami-Dade Community College-North:  
"Daughtrey said the three best things about Miami-Dade are that it is local, affordable and the quality of the education is next to none."

A job notice in this month's *American Society for Microbiology News* asks that applications be sent to the "Uninformed University of the Health Sciences."

## In Brief

## Report on stampede criticizes City College

NEW YORK—An investigation into a stampede before a basketball game at the City University of New York's City College last found that a wide array of people—including college and system officials—were to blame for the tragedy that left nine dead last month.

A 67-page report on the investigation, which was commissioned by New York Mayor David Dinkins, made several recommendations for improving security on the campus. College officials said they had already made many of those changes in the wake of the incident.

The report, "A Failure of Responsibility," concluded that the college provided inadequate security for the celebrity basketball game, which drew as many as 5,000 people to a gym that holds far fewer. The report also faulted city police and the head of the campus's evening student government.

## Colby College embarks on artistic 'time share'

WATERVILLE, ME.—The Colby College Museum of Art will open an exhibition next month that will include world-famous pieces of European Impressionist art.

The exhibit is the result of an unusual agreement between the college and the Portland Museum of Art, and was arranged by John Payson, an art dealer who owns the collection.

In 1941 Edward Hershey, the director of communications at Colby, termed "a kind of artistic time-share arrangement," the college museum will house the 26-painting collection of works, including Renoir's "Confidences" (above), until June, and then exhibit it every other year. The Portland Museum will have the collection when it is not at Colby.

## 13th fire hits

## Mankato State U.

MANOKATO, MINN.—The worst in a series of fires that have hit Mankato State University campus since June caused more than \$120,000 in damage to the institution's art department this month.

No one was injured in the blaze, which like the others is believed to have been the work of arsonists.

The fire was the 13th to break out on the campus since last August and caused significant damage to art studios and classrooms (right) and destroyed collections of artwork.

The other fires were relatively minor. State and local police are investigating the cause of the fire, a university spokesman said.



A tribute to King at Northern Illinois U.

OF KALA, ILL.—A 17-foot-tall concrete sculpture called "The Balance of Equality" has been built on the campus of Northern Illinois University to honor the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. The abstract

sculpture has sparked controversy. Some critics have suggested that a representational statue of King would have been more suitable. The work, created by the sculptor Dan Mundt, was the

winner of a \$75,000 competition sponsored by the university to honor King. Mundt, who selected his work, said an abstract sculpture would generate more discussion than would a statue of King.



Including Renoir's "Confidences" (above), until June, and then exhibit it every other year. The Portland Museum will have the collection when it is not at Colby.

## U. of Bridgeport unveils plan for possible merger

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Twelve of the financially strapped University of Bridgeport voted last week to work with nearby Sacred Heart University on a plan that could lead to the merger of the two institutions.

Walter Wager, a Bridgeport spokesman, said officials were calling the agreement a "comprehensive association." It is unclear whether the result will be a merger into a single institution, he said, but he added: "It's certainly moving in that direction."

The plan would keep the Bridgeport campus open. Sacred

Heart University is located in Bridgeport.

Bridgeport's law school, which would be included in the agreement with Sacred Heart, has been seeking to break away and unite with Quinnipiac College. About 200 law-school supporters disrupted the last week's plan to meet.

## Armed man arrested at Notre Dame

SOUTH BEND, IND.—An armed with a handgun and a knife was arrested last week outside the office of University of Notre Dame President Edward A. Malloy.

The man, Gerald V. Zito, said he was there to serve Father Malloy with court papers. Zito had sued Notre Dame, claiming that the university had violated his religious rights by banning him from the campus. The university banned him from the grounds because, officials said, he had caused two previous disturbances.

## Clarification

A story on a group of high school presidents planning a "summit meeting" of all the nation's high school presidents was misinterpreted by some of our colleagues. The summit meeting, which will be held in St. Louis, Mo., is not a summit meeting. It is a meeting of the presidents of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals (NASPP). The summit meeting is a meeting of the presidents of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals (NASPP). The summit meeting is a meeting of the presidents of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals (NASPP).

## Yale considers trimming arts and sciences

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Yale University is considering a plan to eliminate about 12 percent of faculty posts in the arts and sciences over the next decade. All reductions would come through attrition.

Last February the university asked a committee of 12 arts and sciences professors to suggest ways to reduce costs. The committee presented its proposals last week.

Citing small enrollments and undeveloped programs, the committee recommended that some departments, like linguistics, be discontinued. It suggested that others, including those in engineering, be merged or consolidated. And it recommended that the university reduce the number of faculty members in sociology.

Yale is running an \$8-million deficit, the first in 11 years. Over the past year, the university has attempted to reduce the deficit by, among other methods, cutting back on academic programs and laying off workers.

University officials are now seeking concessions in contract negotiations with unions representing Yale's 3,500 office workers. The contract was to expire last week. Yale wants to be able to transfer and lay off workers with greater ease, and to subcontract out more work.

Workers were planning a one-day work stoppage this week if no agreement had been reached. A strike vote would be taken later.

## Ex-hostage returns to the classroom

ALBION, MICH.—Five years after he was abducted in Lebanon, Alvin Szeza (below) returned to the classroom last week, teaching journalism at Albion College.

"I'm perhaps a little bit out of academic shape," he said in an interview. "But when things calm down, I don't think it will be a problem at all." Mr. Szeza taught

for four years at Beirut University College until he was taken hostage in 1987. He will teach three courses at Albion. His wife, Virginia, teaches art history at the college.

Mr. Szeza said he was excited to be back to teaching, but would probably have to update his lecture notes for the 1990's.

## College food bank serves needy students

SUFFERN, N.Y.—Students at Rockland Community College who have trouble making ends meet can get free food and toiletries at the college's Food Relief Center (below).

When the food bank opened in 1988, it served 60 students a month. Now, because of the recession, the center serves about 100 students each day, said Walter Greenberg, the center's director.

Although other colleges and universities operate food banks, most serve members of their communities, not students. "You can't take advantage of school if you're worried about where you're going to get your next meal," said Mr. Greenberg. The center gets food through donations from local grocery stores and social-service agencies.

neering, he merged or consolidated. And it recommended that the university reduce the number of faculty members in sociology.

Yale is running an \$8-million deficit, the first in 11 years. Over the past year, the university has attempted to reduce the deficit by, among other methods, cutting back on academic programs and laying off workers.

University officials are now seeking concessions in contract negotiations with unions representing Yale's 3,500 office workers. The contract was to expire last week. Yale wants to be able to transfer and lay off workers with greater ease, and to subcontract out more work.

Workers were planning a one-day work stoppage this week if no agreement had been reached. A strike vote would be taken later.

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## PORTRAIT

## A Non-Traditional University Looks at Tradition



Charles E. Glasser: "We're defining ourselves in the context of the traditional model as well as in the context of our own history. We're trying to extract the best of both."

By THOMAS J. DELOUGHRY  
ORINDA, CAL.

John F. Kennedy University was a trail blazer in adult education when it opened in 1965. Today it is still playing that role as it grapples with campus issues that most traditional colleges face well before their 26th birthdays.

Founded in a mortuary in Martinez, Cal., the university has graduated to renting a former grammar school and a former middle school here and some commercial space in nearby Walnut Creek. It has complemented its pool of more than 800 full-time faculty members with 16 part-time faculty members—presenting new questions about campus governance and tenure.

The university also has plans to place itself on firmer financial footing by stepping up its fund raising. Officials want the university to own a campus and to wean itself from its heavy reliance on tuition.

In short, this non-traditional institution is striving to become a bit more traditional.

"Here's a culture in the throes of dramatic change," says Charles E. Glasser, JFK's president since 1990. "We're defining ourselves in the context of the traditional model as well as in the context of our own history." he says. "We're trying to extract the best of both."

## Night and Weekend Classes

JFK has been non-traditional since its start, when it took the name of the late President to honor his commitment to education. To day its student population numbers 1,800 and has an average age of 37. Seventy percent of its students are female, and 70 percent are enrolled in graduate programs that include human consciousness, law, management, museum studies, and psychology. The remainder are undergraduates. Nearly all classes are held at night or on weekends.

J. Michael Heyman, a former chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley and an adviser to JFK, says the university's service to older women seeking advanced degrees has filled a "real impor-

tant" niche in higher education in the San Francisco Bay Area.

"I don't think we're the University of California are up to that," he says. "We don't know how to sculpt a program that would be useful and attractive to more than 2 or 3 percent of that population."

Mr. Heyman, who is now a professor of city planning and law at Berkeley, applauds the efforts JFK is making to expand the role of its faculty. "They're obviously trying to make themselves more solid in a traditional way," he says. He attributes the plans to an "inner compulsion" among administrators to improve the university's financial standing and curriculum and to pressure from accreditors to involve faculty members in curriculum decisions.

Carl P. Solt, director of the university's sports-psychology program and president of its Faculty Senate, says the Western Association of Schools and Colleges did put pressure on the university to give more power to its faculty members.

The university responded by hiring full-time faculty members in 1990 for the first time and by sharing power with the Faculty Senate.

"We have certainly come a long way," Ms. Solt says in describing the work the senate has done in establishing committees to handle faculty grievances, discuss faculty compensation, and judge proposals for new courses. "We see ourselves as being responsible for the establishment and ongoing review of the academic character and integrity of the university," she says.

## Debate Over 'Touare

While full-time faculty members are now being hired under one-year contracts, Ms. Solt and President Glasser both anticipate longer contracts in the future and a debate about whether tenure should be offered. Such a debate would come at a time when many people inside and outside higher education are questioning whether tenure leads to complacency and diminished productivity.

"We're struggling with the is-

sue," says President Glasser. "We want to make sure we honor, recognize, and continue the full-time faculty commitment to the university, but, at the same time, honor the adjunct faculty."

The effort to hire and retain full-time faculty members will be expensive, Mr. Glasser says, explaining that he would like to see the university win more grants from private foundations. A key to winning grants, he says, will be to make the university better known outside those fields in which it has been recognized for having unique programs.

"Greater Self-Knowledge"

The Graduate School for the Study of Human Consciousness may be the best known, attracting students from across the country. A brochure for the school says its students are "interested in developing greater self-knowledge and exploring their own potential for growth and personal development."

The school's focus has attracted some critics, as well. "Touche feely, itchy Californian, bluh, bluh," President Glasser says, mimicking those who, he says, have unjustly poked fun of the school. He points out that a majority of the school's students are in the transpersonal psychology program, which gives them experience in an Oakland counseling center and enables them to earn a master's degree that fulfills a requirement for a California Marriage, Family, and Child Counselor license.

Such criticisms are old hat for Robert M. Fisher, the executive director of the San Francisco Foundation, who served as JFK's president from 1974 to 1985. He says any university that teaches non-traditional courses in a non-traditional setting has to expect a few gibes from traditional colleges.

"I think alternative institutions have a very tough row to hoe through the eyes of traditional academics," he says. "It was used to riding in the back of the bus all those years."





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## Footnotes

The revelation a little more than a year ago that the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., had plagiarized portions of his doctoral dissertation while at Boston University in the 1950's significantly tarnished the image of the slain civil-rights leader.

The release next month of the first volume of *The Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr.*—edited by Clayborne Carson, Ralph E. Luker, and Penny A. Russell, and published by the University of California Press—could help call attention back to other facets of King.

It was the editors of the King papers who first made public the fact of the plagiarism. Unfortunately, said Mr. Carson, a professor of history at Stanford University and the director of the King papers project, that explosive news drew attention away from other things of more lasting importance that King's papers reveal.

The first volume, which takes King to age 22, could be an important contribution to the understanding of African-American religion and its significance in King's life, Mr. Carson said. He noted, in particular, the involvement of King's father and grandfather in the national Baptist movement.

When King came on the scene, he said, "You probably couldn't find a black Baptist preacher who wouldn't have known him by name, because they knew his family."

"That goes a long way toward explaining why he suddenly appeared as a leader."

None of the documents in the first volume—which includes childhood letters and early school papers—have been published before, and most have not previously been available to scholars, Mr. Carson said. The second volume, detailing King's theological work at Boston University, should be out in a year; there will be 14 volumes in all.

Five of the world's most prolific scientists in the 1980's published an average of more than one research article a week from 1981 to 1990, according to statistics compiled from the *Science Citation Index*.

The two most prolific were Yuri T. Smolin, a chemist in the Soviet Union who averaged one paper every 3.9 days, and Stephen R. Bloom, a gastroenterologist in Britain, who averaged one every 4.7 days.

The other three, in order of productivity, were Mikhail G. Vorontsov, chemist, Soviet Union; Aleksandr M. Prokhorov, physicist, Soviet Union; and Ferdinand Bräunlein, chemist, Germany.

The ranking was determined by a computer search of papers in 3,200 peer-reviewed journals listed in the *Index*. A report of the study was published in the current (November/December) issue of *Science Watch*, a newsletter published by the Institute for Scientific Information, which also publishes the *Index*.

## Scholarship

### Mathematicians Develop New Tools to Tackle Environmental Problems

Many of them want to play a larger role in such research

By DAVID L. WHEELER

BALTIMORE

Idling cars spewing fumes, northern spotted owls seeking nesting sites in diminishing plots of old-growth forest, and molecules of sulfur dioxide settling through the branches of the human lung. Such events would not strike most scientists as inherently mathematical. But mathematicians using graphs, equations, and their own brand of abstract thinking have been involved in each of those problems and are seeking a larger role in other environmental research.

"Environmental mathematics is an attempt to get mathematicians to connect again with the natural world," says Ben A. Fusaro, a professor at Salisbury State University and the chairman of the Mathematical Association of America's new committee on mathematics and the environment. Mr. Fusaro was an organizer of a series of talks, workshops, and discussions of environmental issues at the association's joint meeting with the American Mathematical Society here this month.

#### Models of the Natural World

Mr. Fusaro says mathematicians can help environmental researchers by building models of the natural world and by seeking out both the variables and the things that do not change, or "invariants," in a living system.

Most important, he says, mathematicians can help environmental researchers by finding the internal structures that link many different phenomena. One differential equation, for example, describes both the bouncing movement of a weight that is suspended from a mattress spring and the time traffic lights, to prevent the unnecessary idling of automobile engines.



Fred S. Roberts of Rutgers U. He uses mathematical tools called interval graphs to time traffic lights, to prevent the unnecessary idling of automobile engines.

### Scholar Finds Cross-Dressing Is a Central Part of Human Culture

By SCOTT HELLER

Billy Tipton was a journeyman jazz musician who played the saxophone on the West Coast in the 1950's.

Married, with three adopted sons, he was found after his 1989 death to have actually been a woman. The funeral director who examined the body broke the news to his family. The story was splashed across newspapers throughout the country.

The Tipton case came as little surprise to Marjorie Garber, professor of English at Harvard University, who argues in a book published this month that cross-dressing is central to our culture, not the weird phenomenon that many many believe.

"Historians record dozens, probably hundreds, of such stories of lifetime cross-dressers whose 'true' gender identities were disclosed only after death," she writes in *Vested Interests: Cross-Dressing and Cultural Anxiety*, published by Routledge.

In the 18th century, London gambling

Continued on Following Page



Harvard English professor Marjorie Garber: "I'm trained to read, and I wanted to read how people read themselves."



## Scholar Finds Cross-Dressing to Be a Central Part of Human Culture

Continued from Preceding Page  
parlors took bets on the real gender of Chevalier d'Éon de Beaumont, an extravagant and mysterious French diplomat who dressed up as a woman. English courts and the French king ruled that he was female. But an autopsy proved that he actually had male sex organs.

### A Chinese Opera Singer

Two centuries later, another French diplomat was tried for espionage after passing secrets to his lover, a Chinese opera singer who for 20 years he mistakenly believed was a woman. The case became the basis of David Henry Hwang's award-winning play *M. Butterfly*.

Trained as a Shakespearean scholar, Ms. Garber was no stranger to the significance of cross-dressing on stage. After all, boy actors took women's roles during the Renaissance, a matter of increasing interest to current scholars of drama. And Shakespeare's remarkably frequent use of sex/masquerade in such plays as *Twelfth Night* and *Two Gentlemen of Verona* hasn't gone unnoticed.

Contemporary popular culture, too, has been chock-full of gender-bending entertainers. Katharine Hepburn wears the pants in *Sylvia Scarlett*, while Dustin Hoffman teeters on heels in a red-sequined

gown on *Tootsie*. Mary Martin is the boy who refuses to grow up in *Peter Pan*. Heavy-metal rock stars wear makeup and lace. Madonna steps on stage in a jockeystrip suit and a monocle. It's her male dancers who wear the oversized cone-shaped brassieres.

Ms. Garber attended Madonna's "Blond Ambition" tour, part of the research for a book that skips across historical periods and genres with wit and abandon. She also visited drug shows in New Orleans, studied medical texts on sex-change operations, and read makeup and hair-style manuals for transvestites ("Bouffant styles belong in the sixties," one guide warns).

### Inextricable Links

As a literary critic with an interest in popular culture, Ms. Garber wants to "read" clothing and style, much as she would read a book or a play. "I'm not an anthropologist. I'm not a scholar of comparative religions," she says. "I'm trained to read, and I wanted to read how people read themselves."

Her crucial conclusion: Culture is inextricably linked to the figure of the transvestite. And the transvestite shows a great deal about gender roles and sexual identity. Transvestites and transsexuals challenge established notions



Billy Tipton, a jazz musician shown at center in this mid-1950's photograph, was found after his death to have been a woman.

about gender itself, argues Ms. Garber, through feminist theory, psychoanalysis, and the emerging field of gay and lesbian

studies. Ms. Garber is director of Harvard's Center for Literary and Cultural Studies.

"One of the most important as-

pects of cross-dressing is the way in which it offers a challenge to easy notions of binarity, putting into question the categories of 'male' and 'female,' whether they are considered essential or constructed, biological or cultural," she writes.

Is he a he, or a she? "Transvestism destabilizes and disorients," Ms. Garber says, making room for other possible identities.

Ms. Garber takes her argument further. The cross-dressed figure disrupts the idea of categorization itself, she argues, and thus appears on the "borderline" of other disputed categories, such as race and nationality.

She cites Richard Wright's short story "Man of All Work," published in his book *Eight Men*. In the story, an out-of-work cook named Carl disguises himself in his wife's clothing to get a job as a maid to a white family.

"I've got on a dress and I look like a million black woman cooks," Carl tells his wife at one point. "What looks that close to colored people anyhow? We all look alike to white people."

### Inexpressible Sentiments

Cross-dressing often packs a political punch, allowing inexpressible sentiments to be voiced in disguise, Ms. Garber says. She points out that drag queens were at the forefront of the Stonewall riots that

## Scholarship

### Scholarship

are considered to be the founding of the modern gay-rights movement. Dressing can become a way to redress inequality—"the translation of a mode of oppression and stigmatization into a usable medium for social commentary and aesthetic power," she writes.

The press release for her book makes it clear: Ms. Garber is not a transvestite. But she says she has been interested in how clothing and identity are related, and has always enjoyed clothing that blurs gender boundaries.

She remembers coveting a basketball jacket as a high-school student in New York. "I didn't want to borrow one from a boyfriend," she recalls. "I wanted one of my own." Later, as a Yale University graduate student, her typical dress—jeans, a shirt, and a thick belt—confounded a little girl on the street, who asked whether she was a girl or a boy. "Girls don't wear belts," the child told her.

### Blurred Gender Identities

That clothing has different meanings across cultures and history is a subject close to *Vested Interests*, which considers Muslim garb, clerical vestments, and pinette coats, among other things. "The book is part of a flurry of academic interest in blurred gender identities. Scholars such as Stephen Ostry of Stanford University, Laurence Senelick of Tufts University, and Anne Hermann and Martha Vicinus of the University of Michigan are at work on books about

cross-dressing in theater, literature, and history.

Notices for Ms. Garber's book have ranged from enthusiastic (*The Women's Review of Books*) to respectful (*New York Times Book Review*) to hostile (*Boston Globe*). Writing in the *Globe*, Camille Paglia, author of *Sexual Personae* (Yale University Press, 1990), "a study of art, religion, and sexuality, called *Vested Interests* 'a scrappy book of newspaper clippings, by gossip, pedestrian plot summaries, undigested quotes from other books, and fulsome praise of prominent academics.' Ms. Vicinus, in *The Women's Review of Books*, described the book as "an extraordinarily rich study which will redefine current debate about the construction of sex and gender."

While Ms. Garber prides much of the contemporary scholarship about gender, she is wary of how often scholars and cultural critics look "through" rather than "at" the transvestite. In doing so, they turn the cross-dressed figure into a metaphor for something else. Or they concentrate on the blurred figure as a comment on one or the other genders. Women who must disguise as men are usually studied as examples of feminine strength,

not as a mix of the two genders with its own "erotic power," according to Ms. Garber.

"Transvestites' stories, whether in real life or in dramatic form, are often told in what Ms. Garber describes as 'progress narratives.' These are stories of people who had to dress in a member of the opposite sex for economic or cultural reasons. Their 'real' gender is revealed at the end."

The characters played by Jack Lemmon and Tony Curtis in *Sane Like It Hot* are ideal examples: Men in the rita from the mob who dress up as women only as a means to escape. But, Ms. Garber argues, real-life stories are often told the same way. Newspaper accounts said Billy Tipton had dressed as a man for his art, since women rarely



Many entertainers portrayed cross-dressers in popular culture. In the movie "Sylvia Scarlett," Katharine Hepburn dressed as a man.

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## BOOKS

### French Impressionism; a Study of the Pornography Industry; Evolution of Culture and Cognition

**Impressionism: A Feminist Reading**  
By Norma Broude  
(Routledge International Publications, 192 pages, \$40)

For most of the 20th century, French Impressionism has been understood, says Ms. Broude, as an "emotionally impressive art of optical realism"—an objective recording of light and color exactly as seen by the artist. Despite some challenges to that view in recent years, Impressionist painting has continued to be regarded primarily as naturalistic and scientific.

In this book, Ms. Broude, professor of art history at American University, argues that French Impressionist landscape painting in particular relies heavily on the influence of the more emotionally subjective Romantic art that preceded it. She points especially to the work of Claude Monet, who died in 1926. "To find a meaningful parallel for Monet's continuing attentiveness to coloristic and tonal effects of atmosphere and for his creation of effects of light that range from the bold and spectacular to the ethereal and evanescent in his paintings from the 1890's on," she writes, "one must turn . . . to the earlier Romantic landscape invasions of the 1830's from which Monet developed, and in particular to the work of such artists as Turner, Rousseau, and Millet."

At the heart of Ms. Broude's



Claude Monet's Impressionist landscapes are said to owe much to earlier Romantic art. Above, his "Grain Stacks, Setting Sun" (1891).

argument is her contention that 20th-century historians' conceptions of 19th-century art have been pervaded by a "binary thinking" that is rooted in the "social construction of gender opposition and, specifically . . . our culture's habitually gendered understanding of the relationship between art, science, and nature."

Because Impressionist painting was seen as scientific and objective, qualities that are understood as masculine, critics have failed to see, Ms. Broude says, its connection to the more subjective—and therefore feminine—Romantic art.

The book's larger purpose, Ms. Broude says, is to expose "the workings of Western phallogoc-

the industry hates me for saying it."

"I was very fortunate because I appeared in some gaudy budget films. I was steered in the right direction, and I followed my intuition, and I had some great roles in the beginning. Then things started to change. That's why I dropped out of the business, because I'm not able to perform sex the way it's done now."

Dr. Stoller, a professor of psychiatry at the University of California at Los Angeles, who died just before his book was published, interviewed Bill, Kay, and others in the pornography business as part of this exercise in "urban ethnography," in which he lets his informants do most of the talking. The idea, he says, is to study "a culture's fantasies by means of the private fantasies of those hired to represent the fantasies."

—E. K. C.

**Origins of the Modern Mind: Three Stages in the Evolution of Culture and Cognition**  
By Martin Donald  
(Harvard University Press, 433 pages, \$27.95)

What makes humans human? Some say it's language; others, the ability to make tools. But Mr. Donald, a professor of psychology at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, says that what vastly separates humans from even their closest cousins, chimpanzees, is the complex

ways humans represent reality. In an introduction, Mr. Donald notes that in most brains of school-age children, the ability to make tools is the dominant feature. "Theories of origin are in the mainstream," But, he says, cognitive scientists have neglected to craft a convincing explanation of the origins of the human mind.

Mr. Donald attempts to remedy that through a wide-ranging examination of existing evidence from anthropology, archaeology, linguistics, neuroscience, physiology, and primatology. Mr. Donald interprets that evidence through the lens of cognition, "the mediator between brain and culture," which he contends was the engine of change. In contrast, other scholars argue that the human mind's evolution rested simply on an increase in the brain's volume.

Mr. Donald says the mind's evolution involved three major adaptations, each of which led to a new system of representing reality. The "mental architecture" of the contemporary human brain is a mosaic of the vestiges of each of those systems, he argues.

He describes how each major hypothesized transition in systems of representation—the episodic to the mimetic, the mimetic to the mythic, and the mythic to the theoretic—changed the organization of the brain and the culture. He concludes that the human brain is still evolving because of technological changes like computer networks that are external to the brain itself.

—CHINA RAYMOND

**"That Tipton could have preferred the life he lived, could have chosen it, with all of its logistical complications, seems, to many, unimaginable."**

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## Mathematicians Take Larger Role in Solving Environmental Problems

Continued From Page A7

oscillations of an electrical current in a radon.

Robert McKelvey, a professor of mathematical sciences at the University of Montana who created a mathematical model for the northern spotted owl population in the Pacific Northwest, says that mathematics is needed to help set specific environmental policies because old methods of arriving at such decisions have failed. Arriving at a policy decision by placing a dollar value on both the costs and the benefits of an action, for instance, can't work if a dollar value can't be assigned to one or even both sides of cost-benefit calculations, Mr. McKelvey says.

### Assessing the Costs

"The timber industry is eager to point out the costs in jobs and dollars imposed by logging bans in the mature forests where the northern spotted owl lives. But environmentalists claim no price can be set on the loss of the reclusive owl, which is protected by federal endangered-species legislation, or of the forests where it lives, which took hundreds of years to form.

Both sides, says Mr. McKelvey,



Satish Anjivel: "The questions we are applying have been known for a hundred years, but the techniques of solving those questions are changing all the time."

are trying to preserve something that cannot be assessed in dollars: One wants to preserve a way of life tied to logging and the other a forest undisturbed by humans.

Mathematicians, working with

economists, psychologists, and others, have developed a formal theory of making decisions with multiple conflicting objectives, known as multiple-criteria decision theory. That method, and others

developed by mathematicians, could provide clear outlines of environmental problems. Mr. McKelvey says, "In the end you can't find a magic formula that tells you what to do," he says, "but the

trade-offs can be made more explicit."

Mathematicians are increasingly trying to comprehend uncertainty, Mr. McKelvey says. Many policy makers are afraid of the uncertainty of the global warming policy models, "are so frozen by their conservative natures that if they don't know what is going to happen, they don't do anything."

### Good and Bad Years

In his own work, Mr. McKelvey estimated how the portion of old-growth forests that is lost from logging in the Northwest affect the chances of losing all the northern spotted owls. He preferred to nest under the canopy created by the tall trees in the old-growth forest, apparently because they have a better chance of escaping attack from predators there.

With a computer model of owl population, Mr. McKelvey simulated a series of good and bad years for owls. In good years, owls have plenty of food—chiefly small rodents—and search for new nesting sites and breed. In bad years, the population stays stable or declines. The model randomly estimates good and bad years and simulates 250-year periods.

Mr. McKelvey's model made

possibilities is the likely fate of the universe, Jeffrey Linky, an astronomer at the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics at the University of Colorado at Boulder, and colleagues sought to examine the rate of deuterium, a form of heavy hydrogen, to ordinary hydrogen in space.

Astronomers believe that all of the deuterium that exists today was produced in the "big bang" explosion that formed the universe. So by measuring the ratio of deuterium to hydrogen, scientists can estimate the amount of ordinary matter in the universe. That, in turn, can tell them whether the total mass of the cosmos is enough to allow gravity to slow the current expansion and force the universe to collapse on itself.

Previous estimates of the ratio varied widely and were relatively imprecise. In their study, Mr. Linky and his colleagues were able to improve on those estimates by determining the ratio within an accuracy of about 10 percent.

The scientists accomplished that by directing the Hubble Space Telescope toward Capella, the brightest star in the constellation Auriga. Using the star as a light source to illuminate the gas clouds between it and Earth, they then measured the absorption of both hydrogen and deuterium in the starlight, giving them an indication of the relative abundance of the two isotopes in the universe.

According to the team's analysis, the ratio of deuterium to hydrogen in space is 15 parts deuterium to 100 million parts hydrogen, a figure that suggests that the universe has only about one-tenth of the mass needed to eventually halt its current expansion.

—KIM A. MCDONALD

To determine which of the pos-

### Scholarship

formation gathered by biologists, such as the amount of territory a pair of nesting owls requires. After thousands of computer runs simulating various combinations of

good and bad years, the model showed that a critical threshold exists for the survival of the owl: When less than 20 per cent of the old-growth forest is saved the chances of the owl's survival drops sharply.

Understanding the deposition of pollutants in the lungs will keep many applied mathematicians busy for at least a decade, says Mr. Reed.

In the lower regions of the lungs, Mr. Anjivel says, the flow of air is considered to be "laminar" and can be described exactly by standard equations. But in the upper

regions of the lungs and in the nose, the flow is turbulent and cannot be simulated exactly by existing equations, he says.

"The equations we are applying have been known for a hundred years, but the techniques of solving those equations are changing all the time," says Satish Anjivel, a mathematician and an assistant professor of medicine who is working on the lung models.

Understanding the deposition of pollutants in the lungs will keep many applied mathematicians busy for at least a decade, says Mr. Reed.

At the Center for Mathematics and Computation in the Life Sciences and Medicine at Duke University, mathematicians are trying to determine what happens to pollutants that enter the human lung. The configuration of the lungs in other species is so different from humans' that laboratory animals cannot be used to study the health effects of pollution in humans, says Michael C. Reed, a professor of mathematics and director of the Duke center.

Because experimental surgery on humans is out of the question,

**Environmental mathematics is an attempt to get mathematicians to connect again with the natural world."**

Mr. Reed says mathematical models are one of the few tools available to help scientists understand what doses of pollution different parts of the lung will receive when breathing different concentrations of pollutants.

To solve the problem, mathematicians must first understand lung physiology. The sacs at the end of the lung, Mr. Reed says, have an enormous surface area: 80 to 100 square meters, the largest area of body that is exposed to the outside air. "This is an enormous surface just sitting there and waiting to be injured," Mr. Reed says.

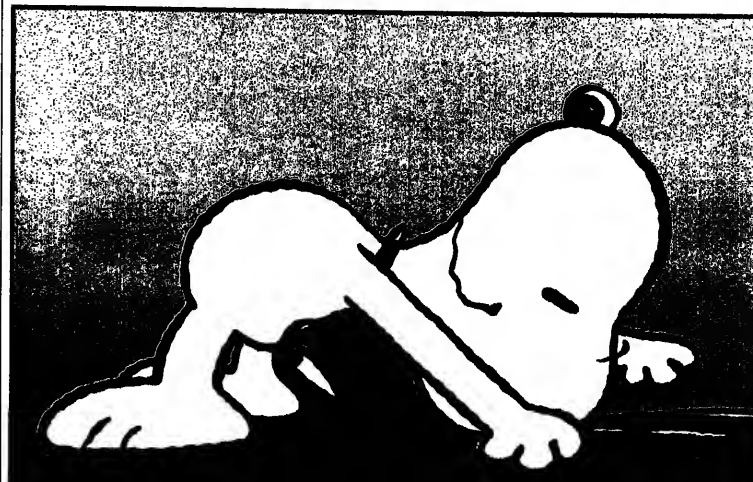
The branches of the lungs—tubular bronchioles—are protected by mucus that, in conjunction with the cilia lining the lungs, sweeps many pollutants up and out of the lung. The mucus coats the inner surface of the lungs' branches and is moving completely at the junctions themselves.

Duke researchers have created two-dimensional models that can simulate portions of the human lung, and the motion of the mucus lining, and the motion of the air and the pollutants that it carries into the lung during breathing. The models have helped the scientists discover that the edges of the sacs, near the

don't overlap, there is no point on the graph for them.

Another problem on which Mr. Roberts has worked is the design of one-way street patterns. Many cities have adopted one-way streets to move traffic more quickly. But the patterns, which also use graph theory, must be designed without making it too difficult to drive from one place to the other. Transportation officials might, for instance, ask mathematicians to arrange the pattern of one-way streets to make the longest trip that anyone has to take as short as possible.

Mathematicians do not have a way of computing the solution to that problem for all patterns. "Unfortunately, we come very quickly to the forefront of mathematical knowledge," says Mr. Roberts. ■



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**Culturalism From Precolonial Past** is presented in Mr. Gervin's 1979 work *Reason and Revolution*. The book is a study of the three philosophies: theories of justice, philosophy and its history issues in Philosophy. *History of Philosophy*, by Jorge J. E. Gracia, State University of New York Press, 370 pages, \$59.50 paperback, \$119.95 hardcover. This volume includes the history of philosophy for philosophy, the role of value judgments in historical accounts, and the nature and role of texts and their interpretation in the history of philosophy.

**Psychosocial and Ethics**, by Ernest Wollworth, Yale University Press, 392 pages, \$35. Argues that scholars have misunderstood the ethical implications of Freud's psychoanalytic theory; suggests, for example, that the understanding of narcissism and the pleasure principle allows for notions out of concern for others.

**Whiteland and Swedish A Comparative Analysis**, by Leonard R. McHenry, State University of New York Press, 213 pages, \$44.00 hardcover, \$14.95 paperback. Considers the extent to which the mythologies of the British philosopher

Alfred North Whitehead (1861-1947) was influenced by the notable identity of his predecessor, Francis Herbert Bradley (1846-1924).

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

**The Disintegration of Federalism: State Government and Population Control Policies**, by William R. Lowy, Duke University Press, 270 pages, \$29.95. Examines the responsiveness and innovation of state governments in addressing population policy making.

**Report: Education in Transition: Perspectives, Problems, and Prospects**, edited by Gary K. Auerbach and Steven Elliott-Grove, Duke University Press, 363 pages, \$37.50. Includes original essays that address the need to re-evaluate current control policies in light of the recent political and economic changes in Eastern Europe.

**On Internal War: American and Soviet Approaches to Third World Conflicts and Insurgency**, by William E. Olson, Duke University Press, 240 pages, \$26.50. Includes previously unavailable defense sub-

contracting data to challenge popular conceptions of the relationship between Congressional " pork barrel " politics and defense spending.

**Post-Modernism and the Social Sciences: Insights, Ironies, and Irritations**, by Pauline Marie Roberts, Princeton University Press, 224 pages, \$35 hardcover, \$12.95 paperback. Shows how postmodernist theory's challenges to the concept of objective knowledge are changing approaches in the social sciences.

## RELIGION

**Egyptian Light and Hebrew Fire: Theological and Philosophical Fronts at Cheltenham**, by Karl W. Luckert, State University of New York Press, 367 pages, \$49.50 hardcover, \$16.95 paperback. Describes how ancient Egyptian religion influenced Hebrew religion, Greek philosophy, Neoplatonism, Gnosticism, and early Christianity.

**The Myth of Narcissus and Womans: Two Authors in Cosmological Perspective**, by Deborah A. Sullivan, State University of New York Press, 323 pages, \$49.50 hardcover, \$16.95 paperback. Discusses myth-making with the little and Vishnu's incarnation in two forms—the half-man, half-fish Narayana, and the dwarf Vishnu.

**The Reason of Following: Christianity and the Secular**, by Robert F. Schuchman, University of Chicago Press, 214 pages, \$27.50. Develops a Christological concept of reason.

**The Rhetoric of Immediacy: A Cultural Critique of Shen-Zen Buddhism**, by Richard L. Pagan, Princeton University Press, 445 pages, \$39.50. Explores key concepts and institutions in a Chinese form of Buddhism and its relationship to Japanese Zen.

**At the Edge of Reason: His Philosophy and Religion**, by Susan Ale, edited by Steven H. Stein, State University of New York Press, 351 pages, \$30.50 hardcover.

**\$12.95 paperback, includes glossary, untransliterated essays on the Japanese Buddhist philosophy.**

## SOCIOLOGY

**The Death of an American Jewish Community: The Tragedy of the Little and the Great**, by Robert F. Schuchman, University of Chicago Press, 214 pages, \$27.50. Develops a Christological concept of reason.

**A Comparative Study of Language and Religion**, by Robert F. Schuchman, University of Chicago Press, 214 pages, \$27.50. Develops a Christological concept of reason.

Nearly half of the Lees College faculty sued the college last year and professors have been asked to resign. But that didn't deter the college's trustees from extending the president's contract for a decade.

The board of the two-year college voted unanimously to extend William B. Bradshaw's contract for an additional 10 years. His present five-year contract would have expired next year.

Paul Smith, chairman of the board, says trustees wanted to keep Mr. Bradshaw, whom he calls "one of the premier college presidents in the country." Mr. Smith says the president has been wooed by other colleges. Officials hope to make Lees, which is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, a four-year college.

Many of the college's approximately 200 tenured professors disagree. They have complained that a high degree of intimidation—along with infringements on their academic freedom and role in governance—has resulted in a high turnover of professors and administrators. Professors say the college's tenure system is bogus because tenure must be renewed every year by the president. The Kentucky chapter of the American Association of University Professors has agreed to investigate.

"He and his wife act like the person and the person's wife—is this the country club?" says one professor who does not want to be identified.

Mr. Bradshaw says Lees is healthier now than when he took over in 1988. He points to higher faculty salaries and student enrollment as indications.

Mr. Smith says professors have "fled" about the president and the board, and are "bored" and "small minded." He adds: "They are unable to work for a gentleman."

The state of West Virginia is trying to prevent a professor at West Virginia University from testifying on behalf of a brokerage firm that the state is suing.

William B. Riley, chairman of the finance department in the university's business and economics college, was slated to testify for Chase Securities for a fee of \$200 an hour. The state has filed a \$100-million lawsuit against Chase Securities and two other brokerage firms, alleging that they led the state into illegal and speculative investments that resulted in a loss of \$100 million. The companies deny the allegations.

A motion filed by the state this month argues that a state ethics law forbids public employees from taking their office for private gain.

Joseph R. Goodwin, a lawyer for Chase Securities, said Mr. Riley "isn't using his office, he's using his skills."

He added: "It's appalling to me that a state would attempt to gag a professor."

## Personal &amp; Professional

## The Man Who Raised Tufts U.'s Profile Prepares to Become Its Chancellor

After 15 years as the university's president, Jean Mayer will become its chief fund raiser

By JULIE L. NICKLIN

JEAN MAYER laughs when he remembers his drive to Tufts University 15 years ago to interview for the president's job. "I promptly got lost," he says.

Getting around Cambridge where he was a Harvard University professor posed no problem. But the circuitous route to the campus here did. "That's why there are all these signs for Tufts along the roadway now," he says.

Since becoming president in 1976, Mr. Mayer has done more than to put Tufts on the local map. Professors and administrators, who describe him as charming, innovative, and at times infuriatingly stubborn, credit him with transforming a sleepy New

England liberal-arts campus into a research university with some internationally recognized programs.

## A Strong Mind and Vision

Throughout the transformation, Mr. Mayer has fought sporadic battles with faculty members and students, but has emerged highly regarded. Yet that very admiration now causes concern on the campus. Some professors worry what will happen when Mr. Mayer resigns as president two years hence to become Tufts's first chancellor. Trustees are now working on a job description for the newly created position. The general idea is that the chancellor will focus on fund raising while the president deals with day-to-day operations.

"It worries me because it feels too heavy for an institution of this size to have two people in control," says Elizabeth Annans, chair of the English Department.

"Mayer has a strong mind and vision, and we would hope to get a president of strong mind and vision. It's hard to get two people with those qualities to see eye to eye," she says.

A World War II veteran, nutrition researcher, and U.S. Presidential adviser, Mr. Mayer came to Tufts with no experience as a college chief executive. When he took over, the college was having financial problems. Alumni support was virtually nil. The endowment was a mere \$30-million.

Continued on Following Page

## AFTER CLASS



U. of Louisville's Jim Carter, in mid-somersault: He describes the experience of selling through the air 32 feet above the ground as something between an amusement-park ride and a ballet.

## Triple Somersaults by the Daring Dean on the Flying Trapeze

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The greatest acrobatic feat that most academic deans perform is balancing the needs of administrators and professors. A triple somersault is Jim Carter's specialty. He's an assistant dean at the University of Louisville and he flies on the trapeze. Mr. Carter has been hanging out with circus performers and working on the trapeze since he was a kid. He even had a stunt flying with a professional trapeze team. His wife, Liz Carter, got into the act more recently: She eats fire, earning \$120 an hour gulping flames.

"I know this sounds weird," says Jenny L. Sawyer, the university's director of admissions for orientation. "But it doesn't seem weird or odd at all, once you know him and see him."

Parties for Undergraduates

The trapeze, Mr. Carter says, has a way of bringing down all defenses. He and his wife, who own a trapeze and six trampolines, have thrown a dozen parties for uni-

versity groups at their home outside Louisville. It has become a summer tradition for a group of undergraduates, while training for fall orientation jobs, to picnic and practice circus tricks in the Carters' back yard.

Ms. Sawyer calls the outings "community team building." (Before Mr. Carter arrived, she took students rappelling.)

Even the acting dean of the college, Thomas J. Hynes, Jr., has tried the trapeze.

Mr. Carter describes the experience of sailing through the air 32 feet above the ground as something between an amusement-park ride and a ballet. "The trapeze has the same thrill as a roller coaster. Standing on the board, one hand on the bar

Continued on Page A19

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## Man Who Transformed Tufts U. Prepares to Become Chancellor

*Continued From Preceding Page*

and research was a low priority for faculty members. Fifteen years later, Tufts boasts a new veterinary school, a school of nutrition, and a center for environmental management, and it runs a government-supported research center on nutrition and aging. Tufts offers various programs around the world and its financial position is vastly improved. Nearly 40 per cent of the alumni who are solicited give annually. The endowment is about \$180-million.

### No Knowledge of Fund Raising

Mr. Mayer says he knew nothing about fund raising when he started. To educate himself, he advertised in newspapers for people to fill development positions. And for three months, he learned from those he interviewed.

"Myer's experience base was pretty low," says Nelson S. Gifford, chairman of the Board of Trustees. "But he rose to the occasion."

Mr. Myer acknowledges that the changes at Tufts have been largely rooted in his own areas of expertise—the health fields—and that has caused some resentment.

The son of two noted scientists, Mr. Myer was born in Paris. He was decorated for his service with the French Resistance during World War II. When the war ended, he came to the United States, where he earned a doctorate in physiological chemistry from Yale University. He went on to earn a physiology degree from the Sorbonne. In 1950, Harvard University hired him as an assistant professor of nutrition. The author of some 750 articles and several books, Mr. Myer is noted for his research on human obesity.

In his 26 years at Harvard, Mr. Myer served as an adviser on nutrition issues to Presidents Nixon, Ford, and Carter. Today his projects for government and social agencies include work to fight world hunger, promote world peace, and protect civil rights.

Some of Mr. Myer's critics are

professors in the arts and sciences who say they have been crowded out of new ventures but haven't seen significant increases in what they receive. Some say Tufts has strayed from its original mission as a liberal-arts college. Others believe Tufts has grown too rapidly. Some professors still resent the veterinary school, which is in North Grafton, about 40 miles from the main campus here. Critics charge the school is a needless expense that takes money away from the other parts of the university. Partially supported by the state, the school since its completion in 1979 has run up annual deficits of as much as \$3-million.

"A number of people in arts and sciences would say goodbye to the positive change at Tufts and the drain it makes on our resources," says the English department's Ms. Ammons, who has been at Tufts for 16 years. "There is a feeling that some projects have gotten disproportionate resources."

Says Steven P. Marrone, associate professor of history: "The arts and sciences do sometimes feel like a stepchild of the university."

### Some Decisions Criticized

Over the years, students have also criticized some of Mr. Myer's decisions. In 1989 they protested a new policy that forbade racist, sexist, or otherwise offensive speech in classrooms and dormitories. Mr. Myer rescinded it. In the 1980's, students also protested the fact that Tufts had not opposed apartheid by fully divesting its holdings in companies that did business in South Africa. Mr. Myer maintained that a better approach was to divest holdings in certain companies and to support scholarship programs for South African students. By the late 80's, Tufts had fully divested. But some students have now vowed to fight Mr. Myer's new position that campuses should reverse their divestment policies to help rebuild the economy of South Africa (*The Chronicle*, December 18, 1991).



Jean Mayer: "If there's one thing you don't want—and my successor shouldn't want—it is my breathing down his neck and judging what he is doing."

Mr. Myer says that despite some fights, he has worked well with students and professors to bring about the positive change at Tufts—a belief with which few will argue. "Almost everyone would agree on the whole—even with the burdens—that Mr. Myer has been good for the university," says Mr. Marrone.

Tufts, Mr. Myer says, had to

**"Almost everyone would agree on the whole—even with the burdens—that Mr. Myer has been good for the university."**

create new areas of study to attract new sources of income before it could put money into existing programs in the undergraduate arts and sciences.

In addition to creating new graduate schools, Mr. Myer pumped new money into the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, which already had a good reputation for its training of students in international relations. He converted an old monastery in Talloires, France—a gift to Tufts—into a site for students studying abroad and a center for university conferences. Programs were set up and strengthened in England, France, Germany, and Spain. Since 1988 Tufts has linked some classes by students with those in Moscow so students can discuss current issues.

Globalization

"He saw that Tufts had a great potential to be an international university," says Seymour O. Sinerchia, an emeritus professor of Tufts for 39 years.

The globalization of the university, as Tufts officials call it, includes attracting a more diverse group of undergraduates and 2,500 graduate students. The number of foreign citizens enrolled as undergraduates doubled since 1986. About 10 per cent of this year's freshmen were citizens or residents of foreign countries.

Such changes in academic programs and the student body mean that Tufts doesn't feel as far away from the Ivy League institu-

tions as it has in the past, campus officials say. "It's awfully hard to shine in their shadow, and the fact that we have—and that we do—is the work of the man," says the board chairman, Mr. Gifford.

From Cambridge, Derek Bok also saw Tufts changing. Mr. Bok retired in 1990 after 19 years as Harvard University's president. The true test of Tufts's competitiveness, Mr. Bok says, is whether the number of applicants, their academic level, and the rate of acceptance have improved. "I call these went up, then something good must be happening," Mr. Bok says.

Statistics show that Tufts has indeed become more selective. While the freshman enrollment remained virtually steady—around 1,150—the number of applicants increased from 6,415 in 1976 to 10,941 in 1985. Changing demographics, officials say, decreased the number of applicants to 7,809 in 1991—still nearly 14 per cent more than in 1976.

The average mean Scholastic Achievement Test verbal score for students admitted that year was 564, just off it was 606. The mean mathematics score was 619 in 1976 and 663 last fall.

Some observers don't share the opinions that place Tufts near the company of Ivy League institutions. The heads of some national higher-education groups, who asked not to be named, said that while no one thinks of Tufts as a place that is doing poorly, no one thinks of it as a place that is doing quite well. Tufts just isn't talked about in most academic circles, they said.

Some alumni would agree that Tufts doesn't yet rank near the Ivy League institutions. Says Ivan J. Roth, a lawyer who was graduated from Tufts with a bachelor of arts in economics in 1982: "A lot of students had chips on their shoulders when they were not accepted to an Ivy League. Tufts was their back-up school."

But some of today's students say that the changes at Tufts since then have made a difference. "We're up there with the Ivies," says Julian A. Barnes, a senior. Mr. Barnes, former president of the Student Senate, says he chose Tufts over Carnegie Mellon University and the University of Rochester because of its broad-based liberal-arts program.

During his presidency, Mr.

Myer has followed his own vision in a sometimes stubborn way, professors say. He'll have an idea, he'll stick to it, and then usually prevail with his own.

"He'll do All of These Ideas"

"Jean Mayer scared the hell out of us when he first came here because he had all of these ideas," says Mary Ella Pfeilich, dean of liberal arts.

Thomas W. Murane, now vice-president of the university, calls how Mr. Myer proved himself with his first capital campaign. In the late 70's a coalition led by Tufts officials could expect to raise \$14-million a year or so. Mr. Myer doubled the amount within a year. In 1979, he added a zero to the pot, making it \$140-million. By 1983, Tufts had raised \$145-million.

Tufts is now nearing the end of a \$50-million campaign. By 1992, the campaign has not about \$210-million.

Despite the fact that Tufts has raised nearly \$400-million in the last decade, the rapid growth of the 80's has caught up with it. "All universities are in a little bit of a bind. And Tufts is no exception to what has happened in higher education," says Steve S. Myers, executive vice-president and treasurer. Tufts is making some network cutbacks, he says.

After 15 years of growing change, Mr. Myer looks forward to stepping down as president and up as chancellor. Such arrangements are regarded as unusual in academe, but not as unusual here.

Mr. Myer and the Board of Trustees both want to ease the concerns of those here who fear Tufts isn't large enough for two leaders. Mr. Myer says his new responsibilities are pretty clear. He will work on development projects in the Boston area to generate new revenue for Tufts. He has already started working with the public and private sectors on a \$1-billion research park. And he has already approached American Japanese companies that might be interested in the second project—a biotechnology park.

"I'll have nothing—or very little—to do with the running of the core of the university," he says. "If there's one thing you don't want—and my successor shouldn't want—it is my breathing down his neck and judging what he is doing."

## Personal & Professional

## Personal & Professional

## Somersaults by Daring Dean on the Flying Trapeze

*Continued From Page A17*

and there's a rush," he says, grinning broadly.

The difference between the two is the risk involved: "On the trapeze, if you panic or let go in the wrong place, you could get hurt." Mr. Carter knows from experience—a smack from the bar once gave him a concussion, and a gash that required eight stitches.

The 65-foot-high rigging forced the Carters into the country, away from winter zoning restrictions. Except for the railroad tracks that border part of the property, Mr. Carter's 1½ acres are isolated, surrounded by fields.

The rigging goes up in March and comes down around Thanksgiving. On a frosty winter morning recently, the property was bare—only a pair of aluminum poles sticking out of the ground limited in the trapeze rigging that cost him about \$6,500.

### A Passion for Gymnastics

Mr. Carter, who already had a passion for gymnastics, started learning trapeze tricks at 13. His father, who had a short stint working as an assistant with Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey Circus, bought a rig for \$150 from an Ohio farmer who had dreamed of becoming a flier. Later, the Carters became friends with professional trapeze artists.

After high school, Mr. Carter was tempted by offers to work as a professional catcher in a trapeze act. A bulky man, he would have spent most of his time hanging upside down, knees hooked over a bar, catching fliers. The real glory goes to fliers, but Mr. Carter recalls being thrilled by the chance to perform.

His mother was less enthusiastic. So he enrolled at the Ohio State University, where he first earned a bachelor's degree in mathematics, and then a doctorate in philosophy. Mr. Carter moved up the administrative ranks at Ohio State, hun-

dling student orientation, advising, and putting his hobby aside. In 1982, he took a similar post at Illinois State University. There, he resumed his work on the trapeze.

### "The Flying Corderos"

Bloomington, Ill., a few blocks south of the campus at Normal, was a popular winter training spot for trapeze artists early in the century. A few circus families still live there and perform at summer festivals, which is how Mr. Carter hooked up with a local act, "The Flying Corderos." Illinois State was his oldest and largest collegiate circus society in the country, Gamma Phi.

Mr. Carter says he'd like to help students at Louisville start a similar program. His wife, who volun-

teered her talents for the university's homecoming festivities, has already taught students to eat fire. Fire-eating, Mr. Carter divulges, is part trick, pure talent. The swallower uses a cool-burning fuel, angles the torch so the flame burns away from the mouth, and exhales while clamping down with one's jaws on the flame.

Mr. Carter still keeps in touch with his circus friends. (Ringling Brothers winters at the Louisville fairsgrounds.) He hasn't performed for a while, but still works out on the trapeze.

Meanwhile, he is teaching an introductory philosophy course this semester—the first class he's taught in six years. "I feel as though this is something daring for me," he says.

## NEW BOOKS ON HIGHER EDUCATION

It may be necessary to add state tax to the cost of books listed below. Discounts may be available to scholars and to people who order in bulk.

**College Check Mate: Innovative Tuition Plans That Make You a Winner**, 1982-88, edited by Deborah Kline, Prentice-Hall, P.O. Box 7748, Alexandria, Va. 22307, 167 pages; \$6, plus \$1.75 for shipping. Contains information on investment plans, tuition freezes, insurance plans, and other financial options available at 1,000 colleges and universities.

**Book Wise Out: The Ambitious Student's Guide to Financial Aid**, 1989-90, by Robert L. Linder and Ann Linder, Prentice-Hall, P.O. Box 7748, Alexandria, Va. 22307, 119 pages; \$6, plus \$1.75 for shipping.

**Effective Practices for Improving Teaching: How Teachers Can Improve and Learn**, 1988, edited by Michael Thell and Jennifer VanKlee, Jossey-Bass Publishers, 500 Sansome Street, San Francisco 94106, 130 pages; \$14.95 preprint. A collection of essays by faculty members, administrators, teaching consultants, and others involved in teaching improvement efforts.

**Handbook of Statistical Procedures and Their Computer Applications to Education and the Behavioral Sciences**, edited by M. Fred, Joseph M. Ryan, and Robert K. Kline, American Council on Education/Macmillan Publishing Company, 866 Third Avenue, New York 10022, 397 pages; \$34.95 preprint. Discusses statistical procedures, sampling techniques, and software packages that can be used in education research.

**Using Colleges: A Consultant's Portfolio**, prepared by Robert L. Linder, Jossey-Bass, 550 Derby Road, San Francisco, N.Y. 14050, 124 pages; \$25.95, plus \$1.50 for shipping.

**Out of the Margins: Women's Studies in the Twentieth Century**, edited by Jane Austin and Sylvia Walby, Jossey-Bass Publishers, 500 Sansome Street, San Francisco 94106, 130 pages; \$35.95 preprint. Provides an overview of the discipline in the 1980s.

**Politics in the Academic Marketplace**, by Robert L. Linder, Jossey-Bass, 550 Derby Road, San Francisco, N.Y. 14050, 124 pages; \$25.95 preprint. A study of faculty recruitment and retention policies.

**Higher Education Assessment: A Historical Review and Guide to Progress Development**, by Stephen J. Sims, Jossey-Bass, 550 Derby Road, San Francisco, N.Y. 14050, 166 pages; \$39.95 preprint. Includes discussion of the role of assessment in institutional self-study, and the relationship between assessment and institutional accreditation.

**Meeting What We Do: Essays by American College Faculty** (American College Press, Box 2320, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. 01002, 246 pages; \$15 preprint) discusses essays in which 14 professors discuss their teaching, their research, and their relationship between the two.

**Means**, by Robert H. Walcott, American Council on Education/Macmillan Publishing Company, 866 Third Avenue, New York 10022, 168 pages; \$25.95 preprint.

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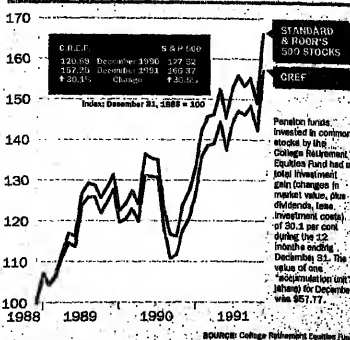


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## THE CURRICULUM

- First general-education plan adopted by New Mexico State U.
- Vassar College film program seeks to instill 'visual literacy'
- Seminary to offer courses in Yiddish language and literature
- Textiles college blends liberal arts and professional courses

For the first time in its 102-year history, New Mexico State University has a general-education requirement for all undergraduates.

Students must take two writing courses as well as courses that meet requirements in critical thinking, social analysis, and "human thought and behavior." Every student will take a fine-arts or literature course, and a historical survey of Western civilization.

The program puts uniform requirements on students in the schools of arts and sciences, engineering, business, agriculture, education, and human and community services. "Until now, there was tremendous inconsistency and no real plan," said Thomas Hoeksema, professor of English and a member of the planning committee for the new curriculum.

The university requires students to take two upper-division courses in two schools other than the one that houses their major. Mr. Hoeksema said the hope was that students would make connections across disciplines and be exposed to multicultural and international perspectives. A universitywide committee approves which courses satisfy that part of the requirement, called "Viewing a Wider World." Among those approved so far are "Agriculture in an Urban World," from the agriculture school, and "Comparative Economic Systems," from the business school.

"Visual literacy" is the goal of a Vassar College program that aims to put the study of film in an interdisciplinary context.

The Luce Program on Cinema, Literacy, and Culture is introducing both students and faculty members to current developments in the study of film, television, and other media. Each year for three years, a different guest scholar will come to Vassar to teach undergraduates and direct faculty seminars. Outside speakers, including an independent film maker from Canada and a scholar of law and culture, will appear on the campus as well. The interdisciplinary nature of the program has attracted professors from diverse fields to the faculty seminar. The program is supported by the Henry R. Luce Foundation.

This year's visiting scholar is Peter Wollen, a professor at the University of California at Los Angeles. He and a colleague are teaching a course on "Art, Cinema, and Technology" to undergraduates. The faculty seminar relates film theory to other cultural theories.

The Jewish Theological Seminary of America has long taken pride in educating students to read Jewish authors in their native languages. Until recently,

that meant Hebrew, Aramaic, and English. But now the seminary will offer courses in Yiddish language and literature.

"Students won't have to kiss the bride through a veil," said David G. Raskies, professor of Jewish literature. He and others had taught Yiddish literature, but mostly in translation.

The seminary will offer a three-

semester history of Yiddish writers, ranging from Mendele to Isaac Bashevis Singer. In addition, this year students can take introductory Yiddish language. Advanced language courses will be introduced later.

Mr. Raskies said religious politics had originally kept Eastern European writers and their lan-

guage out of the curriculum. For one thing, Yiddish was associated with anti-clerical movements, such as socialism. And the seminary, founded as a rabbinical school for Conservative Jewry, hoped to "reinvent Judaism along American lines" and move it away from its European connections, he said.

The Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science wants to weave general education with courses that train students for careers in such fields as accounting, architecture, interior design, and marketing.

The new College Studies Program, introduced last semester, is designed for students who plan to become professionals and manag-

ers when they graduate. Liberal arts requirements will focus on broad interdisciplinary themes relevant to work, not on introducing students to scholarly fields.

For example, an American-history course will highlight architecture and the role of working women, said Marion W. Roydhouse, the program director and an associate professor of history. Instead of taking an introduction to sociology or economics, students might study the impact of technology in the modern world.

The college has also added requirements in area studies, "intercultural understanding," and aesthetic appreciation. New majors include biology, product and brand management, and international business.

—SCOTT HELLER

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## On Line

The obstacle to integrating information technology into the college curriculum is not the technology itself. It is people, according to Mary Mavor, director of the Amberg/Cra Project.

"Technology requires a different way of thinking about the learning process," Ms. Mavor said in the annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges in Washington this month. "We have to get faculty to see that it is worth their time."

Ms. Mavor said professors should understand that it is all right to admit that they are ignorant about computer technology (everyone else is, too) and ask questions. "Once you get them hooked, faculty members come along and technology works," she said.

When the University of Michigan distributed copies of a new policy on the proper use of information technology, it started a "Think About It" campaign so the documents wouldn't languish on bookshelves.

Virginia E. Reznierski, assistant for policy studies in the vice-provost for information technology, who managed the campaign, called for 50 faculty volunteers to train its leaders of conversations on ethical and unethical practices involving computers, software, and electronic networks. The volunteers—primarily philosophers, ethicists, and lawyers—led two-in-three-hour discussions around the campus.

"Our goal was to clarify values, to let people start to see how somebody else thinks, what the different points of view are that exist on the campus," says Ms. Reznierski. "It was not our job to get them to buy the university policy—just to get their sharing points of view."

Ms. Reznierski estimates that the campaign, which is taking a break right now, reached about 700 people directly and many hundreds more by word of mouth. She says the group leaders liked their job so much that they are ready to do it again at any time.

The Online Computer Library Center has completed the installation of its \$100-million telecommunications network. The network, which took 14 months to complete, now serves nearly 14,000 libraries in 46 countries.

The OCLC's original network was a dedicated, leased telephone line with all its circuits connected to the center's headquarters in Dublin, Ohio. The new telecommunications network, with more than 280,000 miles of line, is a packet-switching net with 45 nodes in 45 different cities. The six major nodes are connected with each other and with the headquarters.

"Traffic on the new network is averaging about 3 million messages a day," says George Carpenter, director of the Network and Hardware Services Division.

## Information Technology

### Research Libraries Group Seeks New Focus and New Members

Major shift for organization once widely seen as elitist

By DAVID L. WILSON

Nearly 17 years after it was founded, the Research Libraries Group is reinventing itself, embracing organizations beyond the major research institutions that have made up the bulk of its membership and preparing for further changes in the library community that are driven by the information-technology revolution.

While the RLG's fundamental mission remains one of assisting research and scholarship, the group hopes to cast a wider net for its members, which now number 112. Its president, James Michalko, says RLG will continue its emphasis on collective efforts to solve the problems facing researchers, but those efforts will take place with a much broader group of institutions that have a scholarly clientele.

"That includes the archival community, the museum community, independent research libraries, and learned societies," he says. "The big, productive societies for the future aren't going to be the ones that are determined by tradition type," says Mr. Michalko. "They're going to be driven by finding out who's got the same problem and the same mission, regardless of institution."

"We're trying to create a whole different set of alliances," he adds. "Not abandon the library and the library alliances, but bring these other constituencies into the mix."

#### 4 Broad Themes

The shift marks a dramatic change in RLG, says Mr. Michalko. Founded in 1975, RLG has tried to improve access to information needed in education and scholarship. Its original vision could be viewed by outsiders as elitist, Mr. Michalko admits. "The founders genuinely believed that there was a set of institutions that shared unique problems," he says. "As soon as you start to define the group in that fashion, you end up with that elitist baggage. I think what's changed here is that folks recognized that there's an enormous range of contributions to the challenge of supporting scholarship, and that lots of different kinds of institutions make contributions to that."

Mr. Michalko says RLG will concentrate on four broad themes in the coming decade: creating alliances that go beyond the comprehensive research library; dealing with collections and information delivery; protecting materials, such as microfilm and electronic media, designed to preserve printed documents; and assisting in the development of computer systems to use in research on the local level.

"Our mission remains one of improving access to an extended range of research resources," Mr. Michalko says. "What we've done is refocus the agenda: what can we do most productively to make good on the mission?"

Mr. Michalko is spending a great deal of his time on the road these days, trying to



James Michalko of the Research Libraries Group: "The big, productive societies for the future aren't going to be the ones that are determined by tradition type."

get the word out to prospective members that RLG has changed. Still, he says, the name Research Libraries Group is largely unknown.

Much of the general library community is aware of RLG only peripherally, through the use of the Research Library Information Network, containing RLG's massive data base, which was developed originally for book cataloging. "In a big chunk of the community, the only manifestation of RLG

in the past has been RLIN," says Mr. Michalko.

As part of its reorganization, RLG is in the process of refining the system, with less emphasis on cataloging and more on the ability of the system to bring unique resources to institutions.

#### Less Important for Book Cataloging

An attempt to link RLG's system with a similar system operated by the Online Computer Library Center spluttered to a halt in June. RLG rejected proposals that would have entailed turning over routine cataloging of materials to the OCLC system immediately and establishing a direct link between the two systems after several years.

The importance of the Research Library Information Network for book cataloging has diminished dramatically for many RLG

Continued on Following Page



## Libraries Group Seeks New Focus and New Members

Continued from preceding page  
members, says Joan I. Gutwiler, vice-president and director of libraries at Emory University. Most major research libraries in the United States have developed their own internal computer systems to handle routine cataloging chores, she says.

### New Methods Developed

While standard cataloging on the Research Library Information Network has diminished in importance, she says, it is itself becoming critical to that same community.

Indeed, RLI's ability to do highly specialized, technically oriented tasks, using the system's capabilities, is vital to major research institutions, says Donald W. Koepf, the librarian at Princeton University. In the process of reorganizing, it has streamlined itself, making it better able to use its technical expertise to accomplish tasks that

institutions individually would be unable to complete successfully.

The Research Library Information Network was developed by RLI because it was far too expensive for individual member institutions to undertake, although re-

**"RLI needs to do things that are so rare that they would be unprofitable, but really critical to scholarship."**

searchers need not be members of RLI to use it. New methods of using the system have been developed, dealing with issues that no commercial service provider would attempt because these

would be no profit, and more are under development.

"RLI needs to do things that are so rare that they would be unprofitable, but really critical to scholarship," says Mr. Koepf. As an example, he says, librarians using RLI's resources can now do cataloging in Arabic, Chinese, Hebrew, Japanese, and Korean. Materials in these languages are not commonly held in American university libraries. "They're very expensive to handle in a research library context, yet they're vital," he says.

RLI offers libraries a way to catalog such items using computers. "It's a real contribution to scholarship," he says—one that would otherwise be unavailable, because a single institution could not make the necessary investment simply to catalog a handful of books on its campus.

RLI is developing other technol-

logical solutions to problems facing libraries. Mr. Michalko cites Ariel, RLI's recently released document delivery system used over the Internet, a network of networks. Essentially a sophisticated facsimile machine hooked up to a common desktop computer, Ariel offers the users of interlibrary loans a system that is both more reliable and less expensive than a standard fax machine.

### "The Board Was Too Big"

Mr. Michalko hopes to see the development of more tools like Ariel that will be of benefit to scholarship in general. To spur new developments, it has limited the number of seats on its board of directors to 15. Under the old rules, Mr. Koepf explains, anybody who was a member of it had a seat on the board, a system that became cumbersome as membership grew. "We reached a point where the board was just too big," he says.

At the same time, it eliminated its program committees (another bottleneck), established other forms of collaboration for its members, and made membership much less expensive. Previously, annual fees ranged from \$5,500 to \$71,000, depending on an institution's size. Fees now range from \$3,000 to \$25,000. Such moves, says Mr.

### "What we've done

**is refocus the agenda: what can we do most productively to make good on the mission."**

Michalko, should cause membership to increase and enable it to react to changes in technology much faster.

The changes should also allow widely divergent groups to voice around issues of specific importance to them. The new RLI will emphasize collaboration over competition. "We're trying to allow people to be driven by self-interest," says Mr. Michalko. "If, for instance, a really big problem for you is dealing with the preservation of images—photo collections, microfilm, and whatnot—then you ought to be able to find some partner within RLI to go after that in a productive way. You don't have to be interested in the rest of the agenda."

It is not yet clear that the changes RLI has instituted will be effective, says Mr. Michalko, who is watching for more productive projects from RLI members and an acceleration in membership growth as signs that the plan is working.

There is always the bottom line to be concerned about, he says. Since it costs less to join, the number of members will have to increase to make up the difference. And since fewer institutions are using the Research Library Information Network for basic cataloging services will have to be developed to make up for the anticipated loss of revenue in the future. "Obviously, if we don't stay economically viable, none of this is going to work," he says.

## Information Technology

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## Information Technology

### TECHNOLOGY UPDATE

- Records of 10 Spanish noble families put on optical disks
- Prototype electronic network set up for percussionists
- University hospital substitutes computers for patient charts
- Magnetic cards offer 24-hour access to computer laboratories
- Videodisk images of skeletons used to teach anatomy
- Distance-education center offers free electronic services

Researchers at the University of Florida are computerizing the records of 10 Spanish noble families so the documents will be available to scholars.

Michael Cannon, director of the Institute for Early Contact Period Studies, is overseeing the effort to copy onto optical disks millions of pages of historical documents, dating back hundreds of years. Researchers will be able to use the disks with players attached to desktop computers to search for specific documents.

The project uses scanning devices that can copy documents and pictures in varying shades of gray. With this gray-scale technology,

"we can increase the contrast between paper and faded ink, remove water stains, and reduce bleed-through," says Mr. Cannon. "It gives you control over manuscripts that we never had using microfilm."

Mr. Cannon says it takes, on average, less than 30 seconds to copy each page. Even so, "this project will last for at least a decade."

The Spanish records are a treasure trove of information for researchers, says Mr. Cannon. The project has already uncovered an abstract diary of the 1492 voyage of Christopher Columbus. "We found to our amazement that it had never been cataloged," he says. "This is the kind of material that has not been used by scholars to any appreciable degree."

For more information, contact Michael Cannon, 424 Little Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. 32611; (904) 392-1503.

—DAVID L. WILSON

A music professor at Del Mar College in Texas has established a prototype electronic network for percussionists around the world.

The prototype, called the World Percussion Network, has been operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, since April, according to Norman Weinberg, an associate professor of percussion, who is developing the electronic bulletin board with the Percussive Arts Society. "In the initial stages, we have 20 sub-boards for special-interest groups and 20 different file areas. About 30 people log on regularly," he says.

When the network is operating fully—the target date is November 1992—it will be a source for articles and research papers on percussion. Files of digitized sounds, announcements about recitals and tours, and also the principal timpanist and percussionist with the Corpus Christi Symphony Orchestra. "Eventually, we'd like to catalog

all music by composers from around the world," he says. "The best way to describe it is a Library of Congress for percussion."

To the network, musicians must be with an institution that belongs to the Percussive Arts Society, a professional organization for percussionists. Most colleges and universities with music departments belong, according to Mr. Weinberg.

For more information, contact Norman Weinberg, Del Mar College, East Campus, Corpus Christi, Tex. 78404-3897; (512) 886-1618.

—RUBENLY T. WATKINS

The University of Pittsburgh Medical Center is experimenting with a clinical-information system that eliminates multiple paper charts and makes patient information available on a computer screen at bedside.

With the Critical Care Information System, as it is called, doctors, nurses, and clinicians can enter vital data about a patient, including laboratory reports, from any workstation in the hospital. These data are available instantly in the intensive-care unit via charts and graphs on bedside monitors.

"The system improves our ability to respond promptly to life-threatening changes in a patient's condition and make appropriate decisions," says Keith Stein, medical director of the intensive-care unit, who is overseeing the system's development.

The system is part of a four-year project by critical-care specialists to find a more efficient method for making large volumes of diagnostic information available in the intensive-care unit. Although the system is still experimental, it is being used in just one 14-bed unit—Mr. Stein says he is looking for other applications of its software, such as linking the unit with the hospital pharmacy and even with doctors' offices.

For more information, contact Keith Stein, Critical Care Medicine, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh 15261; (412) 647-8410.

—A.T.W.

The University of Michigan's College of Engineering is using a curd-entropy system that gives students 24-hour access seven days a week to its computer laboratories.

The system functions a lot like an automatic-teller machine. Students slip their campus identification cards, which have magnetic strips, into scanning machines that open doors to authorized people. If the scanner denies access, the reason appears on the screen, along

with a telephone number to call for assistance.

The system paid for itself within a year of its installation through reductions in personnel costs, says John Mueckler, manager of computer operations. "We got rid of 80 student monitors," he says.

Today, laboratory assistants check on the laboratories' printers occasionally, and students, who used to get manuals from the lab monitors, now check them out from the library.

Several schools in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts are now installing card-entry systems modeled on those in the College of Engineering.

For more information, contact John Mueckler, College of Engineering, University of Michigan, 229 Chrysler Center, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109; (313) 936-3501; JOHN.MUECKLER@UMICH.EDU. —A.T.W.

A professor of anthropology at Cleveland State University is creating an interactive videodisk of images of normal and pathological human and primate skeletons to use in teaching anatomy.

The disk, part of the Skeletal Explorer Videodisk System, will include approximately 21,430 color images of skeletons and 28 minutes of video showing human movement.

Most anthropology laboratories have a small number of human

skeletons and fiber-glass casts of human and primate skeletons, and a small sample of human fossil casts, says John E. Blank, a professor of anthropology, who is developing the disk with a colleague. He says the videodisk, which will have 462 human, 47 primate, and 387 fossil specimens, will simulate a well-equipped skeletal laboratory.

Mr. Blank is using images from the collections of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, the National Museum of Natural History, the National Medical Museum, and the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Blank says he will test the videodisk system in laboratory courses during the 1992-93 academic year and hopes to make it available to faculty members by fall 1993.

The project is supported by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education and the National Science Foundation.

For more information, contact John E. Blank, Department of Anthropology, Cleveland State University, Cleveland 44115; (216) 687-2381; JOE.B@CSUOHIO.EDU. —A.T.W.

The American Center for the Study of Distance Education is offering two free electronic-information services—one a newsletter and the other a forum—for researchers, administrators, and faculty members interested in distance learning.

The center, located at Pennsylvania State University, publishes ODSNEWS, which sends subscribers about one article a week on such topics as video-conferencing, computer-mediated communication, computer-assisted language learning, and computer networks. About 600 educators in 28 countries subscribe.

Authors of articles in ODSNEWS may publish the same pieces in paper journals, according to Morten P. Paulsen, who edits the electronic

news, as well as the center's print publication, *The American Journal of Distance Education*.

The on-line forum, called ODSNEWS, gives distance educators all over the world an opportunity to discuss the issues raised in the electronic news.

For subscription information for both services, contact Morten P. Paulsen, College of Education, Pennsylvania State University, 403 South Allen Street, Suite 206, University Park, Pa. 16801-5202; (814) 865-5855; MP101@PSU.EDU. —A.T.W.

### Briefly Noted:

■ Northwestern University has received a \$1.5-million grant from the Ameritech Foundation to support an endowed chair in information technology in the School of Engineering and Applied Science.

■ The Department of Energy's Argonne National Laboratory is offering a series of one-semester courses on parallel computing to prepare professors from women's colleges and from historically black institutions to teach undergraduate computing on their campuses.

■ *Engineering Networks: Computer Conferencing in Education*, edited by Michael D. Wassenaar, associate professor of higher education at the University of Northern Iowa, is available for \$34.95 from Educational Technology Publications, 700 Palisade Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632; (201) 871-4007.

■ *Technobabble*, an examination of computer terminology by John A. Barry, is available for \$22.50 from MIT Press, 55 Hayward Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02142; (617) 253-5643.

■ *The New Hacker's Dictionary*, a collection of computer jargon from ask to zorch edited by Eric Raymond, is available for \$10.95 from MIT Press, 55 Hayward Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02142; (617) 253-5643.

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**Computational Instruction.** "Create, Review, Test," for IBM PC and compatibles. Lets students enter class notes, questions, and answers in the computer, review materials, and test themselves. Keeps track of problem areas and focuses review and testing in three areas; \$35.50. Contact: MacroSoft Inc., P.O. Box 400, Hill City, S.D. 57445, (605) 245-0336 or (708) 554-2630.

**Exam preparation.** "MicroTest III," for Apple Macintosh. Lets user create banks of up to 15,000 test questions and print tests with up to 300 questions; will produce multiple-choice, matching, true-false, fill-in-the-blank, short-answer, and essay questions; numbers, puzzles and questions; includes diagrams, graphics, and figures; \$139; quantity discounts and site licenses available. Contact: Chariot Software Group, 3659 India Street, San Diego 92103; (619) 294-0202.

**Foreign languages.** "Mac Second Language," for Apple Macintosh. Requires "HyperCard." Lets students listen to an instructor speaking a foreign language and record and play back their own speech for comparison; \$79.95. Contact: Chariot Software Group, 3659 India Street, San Diego 92103; (619) 294-0202.

**Foreign languages.** "Spanish for Health Care Professionals," for Apple Macintosh. Requires "HyperCard" and MacRecorder. Lets health-care pro-

fessionals improve their pronunciation of medical words and phrases in Spanish by recording their speech and comparing it to that of a native speaker; covers language for allergies, burns, chest pain, diabetes, strokes, trauma, and more; \$200. Contact: Chariot Software Group, 3659 India Street, San Diego 92103; (619) 294-0202.

**Literature.** "Shakespeare Scholar Series," for Apple Macintosh and IBM PC and compatibles. Series includes tutorials for seven Shakespeare plays: *Anthony and Cleopatra*, *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Macbeth*, *Othello*, and *The Tempest*; *Chariot's The Importance of Being Earnest*; *Alexander Pope's The Rape of the Lock*; and *The Tempest*. Includes video demo of faculty network use. \$100. (NYSEBNA Affiliates, \$30.) For info: workshop@nysebw.org.

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## THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

# Section 2

January 22, 1992

### OPINION

## The Trials of Reforming Legal Education

By James D. Gordon, III

**T**HE LAW-SCHOOL CURRICULUM has not changed much since the 1870's. That's when Christopher Columbus Langdell, dean of the Harvard Law School, decided that, with a name like his, he desperately needed to discover something before he died. So he discovered the Socratic method, a martial art that uses questions and answers to teach the law.

Students immediately hated the Socratic method with a passion. Langdell's teaching style was so unpopular that Harvard's law-school enrollment plummeted, and rumors circulated that he might be fired. However, when law professors across the country learned how much students despised the method, they quickly rushed to adopt it, and Langdell's job was spared.

Nothing changed for a hundred years. Lawyers may not know much about education, but they know a lot about precedent. Jonathan Swift observed that precedent is important because, in the law, anything that has been done before may legally be done again. So the Socratic method has continued its reign into the present day.

"The Socratic method is good for teaching students how to 'think like a lawyer,'" However, because it's so slow, it's not much good for teaching anything else—except to teach students to hate the sound of their name being called by the instructor. Legal education based on the Socratic method emphasizes legal-reasoning skills rather than specific areas of the law. This generalist approach, of course, has deficiencies.

For example, in recent years law practice has become increasingly complex and specialized. In the old days, most lawyers were sole practitioners after they left law school. A lawyer with a formbook and a dictaphone was an instant expert in anything. Nowadays things are different, and students equipped primarily with legal-reasoning skills aren't always prepared for what law practice actually entails. Many will find their way to the megafirms, each with a huge flock technically a "pride" of lawyers. Each lawyer focuses on one narrow subspecialty—for example, how to convert backyard birdhouses into timeshare resort condominiums.

There is also much more law than there used to be. The New Deal, for example, helped to bring about the rise of the regulatory state. In the old days you could clear a wilderness, settle a territory, and declare a war without ever thinking about lawyers. Today you have to consult a lawyer before you hose out the grease-pen in your garage. Preferably a grease-pen specialist.

In addition, some of the cases that law students focus on are out of date. Students read hoary medieval cases in which Sir Gawain attacked Baron Relic. Studying ancient swordfights may be interesting, but it



leaves students unprepared to deal with the modern world of electronic fluid transmitters and licensing agreements for computer software.

Students, in fact, can learn the basic analytical skills in their first year. They endure the second year potently enough, mostly because they are having a delightful time being wined and dined by prospective employers. Also, there is some satisfaction in being an upper-class student and lordling it over first-year students. However, by the time students are in their third year, they are bored out of their minds.

A particular difficulty with the upper-level curriculum is that, basically, there is no upper-level curriculum—merely a smorgasbord of unrelated courses. Students experiencing mental indigestion from combining the encyclopedias of environmental law with the fishsticks of federal taxation are desperately reaching for the anvil of reform. To coin a phrase.

Consequently, law schools recently have begun talking about curriculum reform. Of course, any lawyer can talk. Lawyers earn their bread that way. The astonishing thing is that a few law schools are actually doing something.

**O**NE CURRICULUM REFORM is to provide more training in skills besides legal reasoning, including drafting documents and trying cases. Some schools have adopted this reform because employers have complained, with mosquito-like persistence, that new law graduates can't find the courthouse door, even when they are dropped off on the front steps.

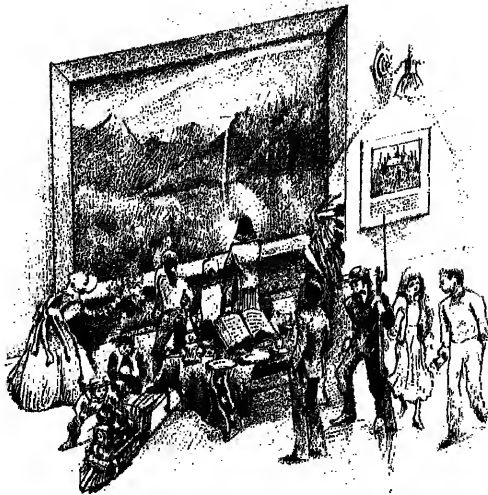
However, law professors don't particularly like to teach lawyering skills. If professors had enjoyed the practical aspects of lawyering, they wouldn't have given up a salary of a jillion dollars a year in law practice for the privilege of driving a rusted-out Ford Pinto. Being forced to teach those things without earning a lawyer's salary is the worst of all possible worlds.

The other major curriculum reform being tried is specialization. Rather than take a lot of survey courses in areas that they are not interested in, students can concentrate in a particular area of the law, much like having an undergraduate major. Some schools are beginning to offer specialties in such legal fields as the environment, intellectual property, health care, and international law. Students receive certificates stating that they've specialized in a particular area, which can help set them apart when they look for jobs. It also pleases clients who, oddly enough, don't like paying for a new lawyer's on-the-job training.

Some law professors object, however, because reforming the curriculum is a lot of work. "We only finished reforming the curriculum 100 years ago," they complain.

Continued on Page B3





THE MUSEUM FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

By Alan Wallach  
LAST SPRING the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American Art became embroiled in a bitter controversy over "The West as America," an exhibition that attempted a revisionist interpretation of images of the frontier. The show became a national issue in May when Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska accused exhibition organizers of promoting a leftist political agenda and threatened to curtail the Smithsonian's federal financing. Neoliberalist federalists spewed invective, calling the exhibition "Marxist," "perverse," "simplistic," "destructive," and, predictably, "politically correct." Publicity surrounding the controversy implied that revisionism in art history was on the verge of taking over the museum world.

Unfortunately, this is hardly the case. Indeed, "The West as America" represented one of the very few attempts in recent years to mount an exhibition along revisionist lines. Despite the prestige that revisionist art history now enjoys in colleges and universities, museums for the most part have done everything in their power to ignore it.

"Revisionist" or "new" art history grew out of the crises of the 1960s when young scholars—many of whom were taking part in the civil-rights, anti-war, and women's liberation movements—criticized the discipline's narrow focus on problems of connoisseurship and artistic "influence." These scholars began to search for new ways to understand the relation between art and its historical, political, and social contexts.

At first much of the new art history tended to be Marxist or feminist—or, frequently, a combination of the two. In a field that prided itself on upholding standards of "civilization," the "new" art history seemed rough-edged and argumentative. It engaged in confrontational politics, took issue with built-in assumptions and biases, and exposed pervasive sexism and elitism. It also called for increased attention to the stories underlying the practice of art history and for the recovery of the discipline's intellectual heritage—the focus on historical and philosophical problems that had made the field central to the humanities in the early decades of the century.

I do not exaggerate when I say that "new" art history was responsible for the discipline's revitalization. Revisionist art historians insisted on discussion and debate in place of the usual numbing silence. Their probing and questioning opened the field to new areas of inquiry and to new theoretical perspectives.

Today revisionism generally dominates academic art history. Lending gratitude

## Revisionism Has Transformed Art History, but Not Museums

programs vie for the services of Marxists, feminists, and socialists. Theory has become a crucial part of the curriculum even at such strongholds of tradition as Columbia and New York Universities. Annual meetings of the College Art Association routinely feature sessions on such subjects as the construction of gender, the politics of representation, and the social history of art.

This revisionism has transformed academic art history; yet its impact on museum exhibitions has remained slight. In 1987, the Metropolitan Museum of Art put on a blockbuster exhibition, "American Paradise: The World of the Hudson River School Painters." The first large-scale retrospective since 1945 of Hudson River School landscapes, the exhibition brought together 88 works and featured rooms devoted to canvases by Thomas Cole, Frederic B. Church, and Asher B. Durand.

A FEW MONTHS LATER, the Hudson River Museum of Westchester (N.Y.)—an institution little known outside its immediate area and generally ignored by New York reviewers—staged its own Hudson River School exhibition, "The Catskills." Organized by Kenneth Meyers, a young American-studies professor at Middlebury College, "The Catskills" brought together more than 150 objects—landscape, genre and portrait paintings, prints, drawings, photographs, maps, postcards, books, china, railway timetables, hotel bills, and other artifacts relating to 19th-century Catskill tourism.

The Hudson River School is my particular area of specialization, and I visited the two exhibitions repeatedly. The contrast

between them—one representative of old, traditional art history, the other of the "new"—could not have been more telling. "American Paradise" was off glossy spectacle. The spacious galleries, the brilliant lighting, and the first seating combined to produce an experience in which visitors were overwhelmed by the beauty and power of the paintings. Yet something was missing. By viewing the landscapes of the Hudson River School as so many timeless masterpieces, viewers gained no sense of the paintings' history or their historical role. Patronage, contemporary response to the works, the art market, tourism, religious beliefs, industrialization, Jacksonian politics, Manifest Destiny, slavery, the Civil War—all these topics were largely absent from, or rather were absorbed by, the exhibition's pseudo-historical theme. Instead, the show promised visitors gleaming visions of a conflict-free American past, a "return to Paradise," in the words of the advertisement put out by the Chrysler Corporation, the exhibition's sponsor.

"American Paradise" exemplified traditional art historical wisdom: Choose the best works, gather them together under a familiar (if tendentious) label (Treasures, Masterpieces, Genius, Paradise), add wall texts with a smattering of background information, and, *voilà*, success is pretty much assured. But what if you depart from formula? What if you seriously want to explore relations between art and its historical context? That was the problem the Hudson River Museum set for itself.

The exhibition was laid out in the museum's large central gallery. Paintings hung on temporary walls facing each other with books, prints, and other artifacts related to the paintings. Wall texts set forth basic

premisses. Visitors followed a roughly chronological path. At most every step, one encountered fascinating juxtapositions—for example, stereoscopic images of the Catskill Mountain House, a rendering of it on Staffordshire china, Frederic Church's painting of the site from the Mountain House, and a forth. There was nothing forced or self-consciously didactic about the installation. Nor did the presence of objects in different media—traditionally a curatorial taboo—detract from the enjoyment of individual artworks.

Still, as you worked your way through the exhibition, you became increasingly aware of the materials on display denied from, and also helped to constitute, a touristic culture. Sent this light, landscapes by Cole, Church, Durand, and others sought to make greater historical and artistic sense. No longer did visitors see objects of a distant, idealized aesthetic contemplation, they could be seen in relation to images of 19th-century cultural practices, such as tourism, nature worship, and patriotic beliefs that equated American art with American identity.

"The Catskills" demonstrated one way in which museums can break out of the masterpiece-treasure-genius-paradise dream. There are others. An exhibition in 1988 at New York's Center for African Art called "AfricArtifacts" subjected the category "art" to a searching examination by recreating the different exhibition formats in which African works have been seen in the United States since the late 19th century. They included a "curiosity room," a natural-history display complete with diorama; an "atmospheric" big-screen type of installation; and a stark contemporary gallery. The center even included "authentic" period labels.

Another example was the Menil Collection's "Winslow Homer's Images of Slaves" in 1988. Visitors encountered a variety of works—oil paintings, watercolors, lithographs, wood engravings, and *Harper's*—that allowed them to explore the detail the artist's complex response to the changing situation of blacks during the Civil War and Reconstruction.

THESE EXHIBITIONS provoked a heated controversy, no blowup over "Marxism" or "political correctness." Still, these and similar public-breaking shows usually turn up in smaller institutions, sites beneath the notice of the national news media. As a consequence, their reach audiences limited to local museum patrons, students in the area, and art historians in the know.

Why don't larger, national institutions like the Metropolitan, the Museum of

Modern Art, and the National Gallery mount similar exhibitions? Why have they generally failed to take advantage of the large body of revisionist scholarship now available? Why are they so irrevocably attached to their formulaic blockbusters and treasure-house displays?

The usual response from such institutions—"We give the public what it wants"—begs the question. Indeed, it abdicates responsibility, since museums are supposed to be in the business of shaping, not reflecting, taste. A steady diet of commodified culture can only dull the public's critical capacities. Or is that really the point in an age in which trustees from a leading museum travel to Disney World to study ways of improving exhibition techniques?

"Revisionist ideas about patronage, class, or genre aren't ideas for exhibition," is another frequent objection. On the contrary, exhibitions can tell complex stories spatially. A successful exhibition is not a book-on-the-wall, a narrative with objects as illustrations, but a carefully orchestrated deployment of objects, images, and texts that gives viewers opportunities to look, to reflect, and to work out meanings. Revisionists know this quite as well as traditionalists, as the three exhibitions demonstrate. What this objection usually boils down to is a fear that revisionists will neglect or ignore art's aesthetic dimension. This fear makes sense only if you believe that the aesthetic is destroyed by the presence of anything else (historical artifacts, works of art in different media, information about patronage).

I BELIEVE that the real reason for museum reluctance to draw upon revisionist scholarship is their deep-seated fear of controversy and critical thought. Museums like the National Gallery thrive on the notoriety that comes with cheap stunts such as the exhibition of Andrew Wyeth's lurid "Helga Pictures." A new controversy is something else entirely: It raises basic questions, involves people in issues, makes them care passionately about ideas. In a society in which culture ultimately is controlled by corporate elites, controversy is too dangerous—it cuts too close to the nerve.

I am aware, of course, that museums always have been deeply conservative institutions. Dependent upon corporations, government agencies, and wealthy donors, and presided over by well-heeled trustees usually more interested in prestige and the fate of their personal art collections than the public good, they have every reason to avoid anything that would bring down the wrath of their financial backers. This built-in conservatism has been reinforced in the last few years by the appearance of clear, neoconservative critics who have taken upon themselves the task of isolating the public from radical or even mildly dissenting views. Their wild-eyed assault on "The West as America"—what the exhibition's flaws, its historical premise was hardly novel—will no doubt inspire even greater caution on the part of curators and museum directors.

Thus, prospects for revisionist exhibitions are not especially bright. Still, this should not be cause for despair. Revisionism is here to stay. And this means that its specter will continue to haunt museum curators.

Alan Wallach, an associate professor of art history and American studies at the College of William and Mary, currently is working on a study of patronage and vision in 19th-century American landscape painting.

OPINION

OPINION

## MÉLANGE

## Students and the Movement for Civil Rights; Lessons From the Life of a Slave; Art and Evil Ideas; an Uncertain Career in Literature

SINCE I BEGAN TEACHING a course on the Southern movement for civil rights, I have made a habit of giving my students a quick quiz on the first day of class. They are asked to identify well-known and lesser-known figures, concepts, and events of the movement and they generally have done poorly, even considering they weren't born when Martin Luther King, Jr., was killed.

Students at a large Southern state university did better than those at two elite private colleges in the North, and while most students could not identify him at all, the Southerners were quicker to identify George Wallace than their counterparts north of the Mason-Dixon Line.

Some students confused Governor Wallace with television newsmen Mike Wallace and Montgomery NAACP leader E. D. Nixon with President Richard M. Nixon. They frequently identified Rosa Parks as "the bus woman."

Julian Bond, visiting professor of government at American University, in the winter 1991 issue of *Teachers College Record*

THE LIVES of public figures, those whom society comes to regard as great men and women, are often used by historians and biographers to exemplify or define an issue or era from the past. . . . Yet the lives of lesser figures, men and women who lived and died in virtual anonymity, often better illustrate certain aspects of the major issues of a particular period than do the lives of those who, through significant achievement, the appeal of the orator, or the skill of the polemicist, achieve national prominence.

Such is the case with the life of Celia, a slave who lived and died in Callaway County, Missouri. On October 9, 1855, Celia entered the circuit court of

Callaway County, where she stood accused of murder. . . .

The life of Celia, a slave, presents us with a detailed case study of what the historian Charles Sellers referred to as "the fundamental moral anxiety" that slavery produced. This fundamental moral anxiety, and the moral dilemmas that produced it, were at the very heart of the institution of slavery. Until recently they have received little attention from historians, who concentrated instead upon the economic and social aspects of slavery, and upon the political issues it generated.

The life of Celia demonstrates how slavery placed individuals, black and white, in specific situations that forced them to make and to act upon personal decisions of a fundamentally moral nature. . . .

Celia's story derives much of its significance, as well as its narrative power, from the nature of the specific issues and moral dilemmas it forced individuals to confront. Her case starkly reveals the relationships of race, gender, and power in the antebellum South, in addition to illustrating the manner in which the law was employed to assuage the moral anxiety slavery produced. Finally, because race and gender are issues with which our society continues to grapple, . . . the case of Celia, a slave, reminds us that the personal and the political are never totally separate entities.

Melton A. McLean, professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington, in *Celia, A Slave*, published by the University of Georgia Press

A IDEOLOGIST AND MUSICIAN, Wagstaff illustrates a general problem, the affiliation between art and evil ideas. One approach is to pretend that the two are finally unrelated, that distin-

guished literature, music, and painting stand above evil ideas and practices. To accept such a view is to deny and sanitize what in most instances the artist does not deny. Radical misinterpretation follows. A second approach, reflected in the Israeli aversion to performances of Wagner, is to prescribe offending works, a policy followed by Israel in the occupied territories and by most Islamic countries toward Salman Rushdie and other dissenters. This, too, is denial and political censorship.

But the reality is that connections between barbarism and culture are common. If one is to care about art and humanity sincerely, there must never be burning of books or ideas. The real task is how, not whether, to read them, to try to see them whole, to appreciate that art and judge the morality together, as actualities of human history.

Edward Said, professor of English, Columbia University, in the January 12 edition of *The New York Times*

FEW PATHS ARE AS UNCERTAIN as a career in literature. More than the other arts, the one which is centered on the written word buys itself open to a dizzying play of nuances which only the skill of the author—and a favorable wind—render coherent. As the principal medium for thought and narrative, speech and song, words bear a stricter relationship to meaning than image or gesture or sound and yet must encompass all of these if they are to seem alive. The plasticity of words, the wealth of their ambiguities, pose challenge enough to the conventional writer, but to one who seeks to go beyond, to reach new discoveries, the struggle is unrelenting.

Jason Weiss, writer, in *Writing at Risk: Interviews in Paris with Uncommon Writers*, published by University of Iowa Press

## A Few Law Schools Are Actually Doing Something About Reform

Continued From Page B1  
"and you're already talking about doing it again?" Then they go back to sleep.

Other professors object that some students don't know what specialty to choose. Therefore, logically, *nobody* should be allowed to choose. Some critics argue that students might want to be forced to change specialties after entering law practice, in which case their handsome specialization certificates will be suitable only for wrapping fish. The young lawyers might even have to read a book, or something equally odious once they have a job. Students should be able to stop learning when they graduate, just as the professors did.

I THINK that offering students the opportunity to specialize is a good idea, though. My only objection is that not enough specialties are offered. I suggest adding the following:

Advertising. How to appear compassionate and unconcerned about money while appearing in television commercials that flash subliminal messages encouraging people to sue.



BARRY DODGE

Litigation. How to pursue the paper wars of lawsuits. Discover why another forest dies every time a case is filed.

Corporations. How to abuse creditors,

shareholders, employees, consumers, the Internal Revenue Service, and the environment for fun and profit. Mostly profit.

Landlord-tenant law. See how medieval English feudal law has modern applications.

Income taxation. Prepare to be a tax lawyer (someone who is good with numbers but does not have enough personality to be an accountant).

Law-office architecture. How to design a building so that each of the law firm's 1,000 attorneys gets a corner office.

When it comes to curriculum reform, though, most law schools are still at the talking stage. This is the stage where lawyers feel most comfortable. They may not know much about pedagogy, but they know a lot about parliamentary procedure and seating arrangements. So far, most law faculties are still discussing the motion to table the motion to move the table. Meanwhile, don't hold your breath.

James D. Gordon, III, is a professor of law at Brigham Young University.







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Responsible for teaching and advising students in the field of physics. The Assistant Professor is responsible for the overall operation of the physics department and for the implementation of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

**Assistant Professor of Mathematics**  
Responsible for teaching and advising students in the field of mathematics. The Assistant Professor is responsible for the overall operation of the mathematics department and for the implementation of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

**Assistant Professor of English**  
Responsible for teaching and advising students in the field of English. The Assistant Professor is responsible for the overall operation of the English department and for the implementation of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

**Assistant Professor of History**  
Responsible for teaching and advising students in the field of history. The Assistant Professor is responsible for the overall operation of the history department and for the implementation of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

**Assistant Professor of Political Science**  
Responsible for teaching and advising students in the field of political science. The Assistant Professor is responsible for the overall operation of the political science department and for the implementation of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

**Assistant Professor of Economics**  
Responsible for teaching and advising students in the field of economics. The Assistant Professor is responsible for the overall operation of the economics department and for the implementation of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

**Assistant Professor of Sociology**  
Responsible for teaching and advising students in the field of sociology. The Assistant Professor is responsible for the overall operation of the sociology department and for the implementation of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

**Assistant Professor of Anthropology**  
Responsible for teaching and advising students in the field of anthropology. The Assistant Professor is responsible for the overall operation of the anthropology department and for the implementation of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

**Assistant Professor of Art History**  
Responsible for teaching and advising students in the field of art history. The Assistant Professor is responsible for the overall operation of the art history department and for the implementation of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

**Assistant Professor of Music**  
Responsible for teaching and advising students in the field of music. The Assistant Professor is responsible for the overall operation of the music department and for the implementation of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

**Assistant Professor of Theater**  
Responsible for teaching and advising students in the field of theater. The Assistant Professor is responsible for the overall operation of the theater department and for the implementation of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

**Assistant Professor of Film**  
Responsible for teaching and advising students in the field of film. The Assistant Professor is responsible for the overall operation of the film department and for the implementation of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

## OPENINGS FOR ESL/EFL INSTRUCTORS AT THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SAUDI ARABIA

The I.P.A., a government-owned institution for administrative development, is located in Riyadh and has branches in Jeddah and Dammam. It is seeking qualified individuals for the following positions:

**ESL/EFL Instructor**  
Responsible for teaching and advising students in the field of English as a Second Language. The Instructor is responsible for the overall operation of the ESL/EFL department and for the implementation of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

**ESL/EFL Instructor**  
Responsible for teaching and advising students in the field of English as a Second Language. The Instructor is responsible for the overall operation of the ESL/EFL department and for the implementation of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

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Responsible for teaching and advising students in the field of English as a Second Language. The Instructor is responsible for the overall operation of the ESL/EFL department and for the implementation of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

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## UNIVERSITY OF GUAM COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

The Department of Foundations and Educational Research is seeking applications for the following positions for the fall semester, 1992:

**Assistant to Associate Professor**  
Responsible for administrative and research duties. The Assistant is responsible for the overall operation of the department and for the implementation of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

**Assistant to Associate Professor**  
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## Star Search

North Harris Montgomery Community College District is now accepting applications to fill anticipated new faculty positions. This is a unique opportunity for outstanding instructional leaders to continue their professional development and gain further recognition for their scholarship and teaching skills while working with NIMCCD's exceptional team of innovative faculty and administrative leaders.

NIMCCD comprises three colleges (North Harris, Kingwood and Tomball) located in a 751 square mile area in North Houston, Texas. A fourth college, Montgomery College, is scheduled to open in 1995. The District currently enrolls 18,000 credit and 30,000 community education students. NIMCCD is recognized for the quality of its educational program and is considered a leader in technological innovation.

Listed below are anticipated positions and qualifications of the ideal candidates. All positions are subject to budgetary approval by the NIMCCD Board of Trustees. Teaching assignments may include day, evening, and weekend classes. Junior/Community College teaching experience is desired.

All positions are nine-month contracts subject to renewal, unless otherwise specified. The positions listed below require a master's degree with 18 graduate hours in teaching discipline.

**Accounting/Business/Economics**  
**Biology**  
**Developmental Studies/English**  
**English**  
**History/Government**  
**Mathematics**  
**Physical Education**  
**Spanish/French**

Positions with special requirements include:

**Art—Must be qualified to teach art history, art appreciation, and studio classes. Experience in planning and presenting shows. Program builder and advocate for arts in the college and community.**

**Associate Degree Nursing—Must have current license to practice in Texas. Child Care and Development—Associate degree in child care and development, or a relevant baccalaureate or graduate degree, and experience in the field.**

**Counseling—Previous counseling experience in a community college setting is preferred. (12 month)**

**Computer Information Systems—Minimum 3 years relevant experience in the computer industry in the PC environment. Master's degree in computer science preferred.**

**Drafting—Experience in computer-assisted drafting (AutoCad and VersaCad), bachelor's degree in industrial or technical education; master's degree preferred.**

**Emergency Medical Service Technology—Bachelor's degree in health related field or education and certification to practice as an EMT-Paramedic, EMT-Instructor, and EMT-Examiner in Texas.**

**Librarian—MLS required; OPAC experience preferred, and in reference, circulation, and user or instruction, database searching, collection management. (12 month)**

**Mathematics/Physics—Needs 18 graduate hours in both mathematics and physics. Office Administration—Bachelor's degree in business relations field.**

**Retention Specialist—Faculty rank position. Need community college counseling or teaching experience. (12 month)**

**Sociology/Psychology—Graduate degree in sociology and 18 hours in psychology or philosophy. Ability to teach statistics.**

**Speech/Drama—Experience in teaching forensics, drama, and public speaking. Program builder and advocate of arts in the college and community.**

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# The University of Texas at El Paso COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

**Six Tenure-Track Positions**  
The second oldest institution in the University of Texas System, UT El Paso is the largest major institution in the United States with 17,000 students.

One of six colleges (plus a graduate school), the College of Education offers a variety of graduate programs and an undergraduate interdisciplinary studies degree program in the areas of teacher education, educational psychology and special services, educational leadership and foundations, and kinesiology and sports science.

**READING EDUCATION/ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
Teach, advise, and engage in scholarship in developmental and remedial reading in elementary/middle school. Research in reading and related areas. Collaborate with local schools and participate in field-based programs.

**BILINGUAL EDUCATION/ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
Teach, advise, and engage in scholarship in bilingual education and English as a second language, especially at the college level. Collaborate with local schools and participate in field-based programs.

**SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY/ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
Teach, advise, and engage in scholarship in human development and assessment in school settings. Collaborate with local schools and participate in field-based programs.

**COUNSELOR EDUCATION/COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY**  
Teach, advise, and engage in scholarship in counseling psychology and community counseling, especially as related to practice appropriate in a multicultural setting.

**KINESIOLOGY/EXERCISE SCIENCE**  
Teach, advise, and engage in scholarship in kinesiology/exercise science. Collaborate with other departments/colleges and local agencies.

**RECREATION MANAGEMENT/ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
Teach, advise, and engage in scholarship in recreation management. Collaborate with other departments/colleges and local agencies.

**QUALIFICATIONS FOR EACH OF THESE POSITIONS INCLUDE:** a master's degree in the respective field, or equivalent (A degree in a specific area of exercise science—e.g., exercise physiology, motor behavior, biomechanics, sports psychology)—is expected for the kinesiology positions; a master's degree in the respective field, or equivalent (A degree in a specific area of exercise science—e.g., exercise physiology, motor behavior, biomechanics, sports psychology)—is expected for the kinesiology positions; a master's degree in the respective field, or equivalent (A degree in a specific area of exercise science—e.g., exercise physiology, motor behavior, biomechanics, sports psychology)—is expected for the kinesiology positions.

**Date of Appointment:** September 1, 1992.  
**Applicants:** Applicants should send a letter of application, current resume, and contact information for three references, and informal copy of transcript to:

Dr. John Engelhardt, Chair  
College of Education  
University of Texas at El Paso  
El Paso, Texas 79968-0100  
(915) 747-2572

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and in program development. Salary range: \$20,000-\$30,000. Send resume and references to: Dr. John Engelhardt, Chair, College of Education, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968-0100.

Art History/Art History, Bachelor's degree in Art History, with a minor in Art History, and a thesis in Art History. Salary range: \$20,000-\$30,000. Send resume and references to: Dr. John Engelhardt, Chair, College of Education, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968-0100.

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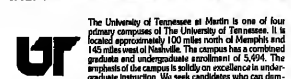
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# Golden Gate University San Francisco Tenure Track Faculty Position Department of Management

Golden Gate University invites applications for a full-time, tenure track faculty position beginning with the 1992-93 academic year.

Will develop curriculum, evaluate and teach two undergraduate and graduate courses for two to three semesters offered annually by the University. The position is based in San Francisco, but applicants should be able to teach at several Bay Area locations.

**Qualifications include:** Demonstrated teaching experience in strategic management and university-level teaching. An earned doctorate and industry experience of the policy-making level is strongly preferred. Master's degree in an earned doctorate is preferred. Position will carry the title of Assistant or Associate Professor depending on qualifications.

**Starting salary ranges:** \$40,000-\$55,000/year.  
**Closing date:** March 15, 1992.  
Full consideration will be given to all applications received by closing date. However, the position will remain open until filled.

Resume and letter of application & curriculum vitae to:  
**H. Borne**  
Personnel Department  
Golden Gate University  
536 Mission Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
An Equal Opportunity Employer

The University of Tennessee at Martin is one of four major campuses of The University of Tennessee. It is located approximately 100 miles north of Memphis and 145 miles west of Nashville. The campus has a combined graduate and undergraduate enrollment of 5,000. The campus is located in a beautiful area of the state with a rich cultural heritage. We seek candidates who can contribute a similar commitment.

**Assistant Professor of Music and Assistant Director of Bands.** Tenure track position. Requires a master's degree in music and a minimum of three years of teaching experience. The position is based in Martin, TN 38202. The University of Tennessee at Martin is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer.

**EDUCATION/ASSISTANT PROFESSOR.** Teach, advise, and engage in scholarship in education. Collaborate with local schools and participate in field-based programs.

**RECREATION MANAGEMENT/ASSISTANT PROFESSOR.** Teach, advise, and engage in scholarship in recreation management. Collaborate with other departments/colleges and local agencies.

**QUALIFICATIONS FOR EACH OF THESE POSITIONS INCLUDE:** a master's degree in the respective field, or equivalent (A degree in a specific area of exercise science—e.g., exercise physiology, motor behavior, biomechanics, sports psychology)—is expected for the kinesiology positions; a master's degree in the respective field, or equivalent (A degree in a specific area of exercise science—e.g., exercise physiology, motor behavior, biomechanics, sports psychology)—is expected for the kinesiology positions; a master's degree in the respective field, or equivalent (A degree in a specific area of exercise science—e.g., exercise physiology, motor behavior, biomechanics, sports psychology)—is expected for the kinesiology positions.

**Date of Appointment:** September 1, 1992.  
**Applicants:** Applicants should send a letter of application, current resume, and contact information for three references, and informal copy of transcript to:

Dr. John Engelhardt, Chair  
College of Education  
University of Tennessee at Martin  
Martin, TN 38202  
(615) 747-2572

The University of Tennessee at Martin is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer.

and in program development. Salary range: \$20,000-\$30,000. Send resume and references to: Dr. John Engelhardt, Chair, College of Education, University of Tennessee at Martin, Martin, TN 38202.

Art History/Art History, Bachelor's degree in Art History, with a minor in Art History, and a thesis in Art History. Salary range: \$20,000-\$30,000. Send resume and references to: Dr. John Engelhardt, Chair, College of Education, University of Tennessee at Martin, Martin, TN 38202.

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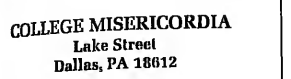
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# COLLEGE MISERICORDIA Lake Street Dallas, TX 75202

College of the Holy Spirit has the following FACULTY POSITIONS available for Fall 1992:

**BIOLOGY - (One 11/1)**  
Tenure track position at assistant professor rank. Ph.D. with a minimum of two years of teaching experience. The position is based in Dallas, TX 75202. The College of the Holy Spirit is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer.

**EDUCATION - (One 11/1)**  
Tenure track position at assistant professor rank. Ph.D. with a minimum of two years of teaching experience. The position is based in Dallas, TX 75202. The College of the Holy Spirit is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer.

**FINANCIAL - (One 11/1)**  
Tenure track position at assistant professor rank. Ph.D. with a minimum of two years of teaching experience. The position is based in Dallas, TX 75202. The College of the Holy Spirit is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer.

**MATHEMATICS - (One 11/1)**  
Tenure track position at assistant professor rank. Ph.D. with a minimum of two years of teaching experience. The position is based in Dallas, TX 75202. The College of the Holy Spirit is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer.

**PHYSIOLOGY - (One 11/1)**  
Tenure track position at assistant professor rank. Ph.D. with a minimum of two years of teaching experience. The position is based in Dallas, TX 75202. The College of the Holy Spirit is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer.

**PSYCHOLOGY - (One 11/1)**  
Tenure track position at assistant professor rank. Ph.D. with a minimum of two years of teaching experience. The position is based in Dallas, TX 75202. The College of the Holy Spirit is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer.

**RECREATION MANAGEMENT - (One 11/1)**  
Tenure track position at assistant professor rank. Ph.D. with a minimum of two years of teaching experience. The position is based in Dallas, TX 75202. The College of the Holy Spirit is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer.

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**Date of Appointment:** September 1, 1992.  
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Dr. John Engelhardt, Chair  
College of the Holy Spirit  
Dallas, TX 75202  
(214) 747-2572

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# GLASSBORO STATE COLLEGE Glassboro, New Jersey 08028

Glassboro State College is now accepting applications for 27 full-time instructor/assistant professor/tenure-line positions. All begin September 1, 1992. The college is a comprehensive institution with an enrollment of 5,000 full-time and 2,600 part-time undergraduate and graduate students in four schools: Liberal Arts and Sciences, Fine and Performing Arts, Business and Education. It is located in southern New Jersey, 17 miles southeast of Philadelphia.

Applicants should be directed to the individuals named below at Glassboro State College, Glassboro, NJ 08028. Applicants should provide a resume, supporting materials and names, addresses, and telephone numbers of five people who may be contacted for references. Salaries are competitive. Deadline date for applications is March 13, 1992 unless otherwise specified.

**LIBERAL ARTS & SCIENCES**  
**Communications**  
Freshman Writing, Teaching Communication, Developmental Writing, Advanced Writing, Communication Theory, and Public Relations. Doctorate in Communications or a master's degree in a related field is required. An active research program is preferred. Contact: Dr. Eleanor Clark, Chair, Communications Department, Department of Psychology.

**Life Sciences**  
Developmental Psychology, Teaching Child, Adolescent, Adult Psychology and other courses in the curriculum. Contact: Dr. Eleanor Clark, Chair, Communications Department, Department of Psychology.

**Psychology**  
Clinical or Counseling Psychology, Teaching Abnormal Psychology, Teaching Child, Adolescent, Adult Psychology and other courses in the curriculum. Contact: Dr. Eleanor Clark, Chair, Communications Department, Department of Psychology.

**Sociology**  
Sociological Practices, Development and teaching undergraduate courses in sociology and other areas in sociology. Contact: Dr. Eleanor Clark, Chair, Communications Department, Department of Psychology.

**Education**  
Elementary and Secondary Education, Teaching Child, Adolescent, Adult Psychology and other courses in the curriculum. Contact: Dr. Eleanor Clark, Chair, Communications Department, Department of Psychology.

**Business Administration**  
Teaching Accounting, Management, and other courses in the curriculum. Contact: Dr. Eleanor Clark, Chair, Communications Department, Department of Psychology.

**Qualifications for each of these positions include:** a master's degree in the respective field, or equivalent (A degree in a specific area of exercise science—e.g., exercise physiology, motor behavior, biomechanics, sports psychology)—is expected for the kinesiology positions; a master's degree in the respective field, or equivalent (A degree in a specific area of exercise science—e.g., exercise physiology, motor behavior, biomechanics, sports psychology)—is expected for the kinesiology positions; a master's degree in the respective field, or equivalent (A degree in a specific area of exercise science—e.g., exercise physiology, motor behavior, biomechanics, sports psychology)—is expected for the kinesiology positions.

**Date of Appointment:** September 1, 1992.  
**Applicants:** Applicants should send a letter of application, current resume, and contact information for three references, and informal copy of transcript to:

Dr. John Engelhardt, Chair  
College of the Holy Spirit  
Dallas, TX 75202  
(214) 747-2572

The University of Tennessee at Martin is an Affirmative Action,







Department of Education, Charleston Southern University, P. O. Box 10097, Charleston, South Carolina 29411. Charleston Southern University is an Equal Opportunity Institution. Minorities are encouraged to apply. Secondary teaching experience required; college teaching preferred; organizational and interpersonal skills; and an understanding of crosscultural issues. Review of applications will begin February 15, 1992. Salary will be commensurate with experience. Send the position is filled.

of Chicago, Illinois. Send letter of application, résumé and references to: Dr. Patricia Bower, Department of Education, Charleston Southern University, P. O. Box 1007, Charleston, South Carolina 29411. Charleston







## UNIVERSITY OF MAINE at Augusta

### FACULTY POSITION IN MUSIC

The University of Maine at Augusta is seeking an Assistant Professor of Music to fill a full-time position in the Music Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching courses in music theory, music history, and music appreciation. The position is open to individuals with a Ph.D. in Music and a minimum of five years of teaching experience. The University of Maine at Augusta is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

U.S. Army of seven candidates in the State University System and others. The position is open to individuals with a Ph.D. in Music and a minimum of five years of teaching experience. The University of Maine at Augusta is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Chair, Music Search Committee  
College of Arts and Sciences  
University of Maine at Augusta  
Augusta, Maine 04330

THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT AUGUSTA IS AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

## CHAIR OF BIOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

Nominations and applications are invited for the position of Chair of the Department of Biology at the University of Louisville. The position is open to individuals with a Ph.D. in Biology and a minimum of five years of teaching experience. The University of Louisville is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

## PROVIDENCE COLLEGE

### Department of Mathematics/Computer Science

Applications are invited for a tenure-track position in Computer Science. The position is open to individuals with a Ph.D. in Computer Science and a minimum of five years of teaching experience. The University of Louisville is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Department of Mathematics/Computer Science. The position is open to individuals with a Ph.D. in Mathematics/Computer Science and a minimum of five years of teaching experience. The University of Louisville is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

## DEPARTMENT CHAIR

### Department of Health Administration

#### Southwest Texas State University

The Department of Health Administration in Southwest Texas State University is seeking an Assistant Professor to fill a position in the Department of Health Administration. The position is open to individuals with a Ph.D. in Health Administration and a minimum of five years of teaching experience. The University of Louisville is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Qualifications: The position is open to individuals with a Ph.D. in Health Administration and a minimum of five years of teaching experience. The University of Louisville is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Send a letter of application, with curriculum vitae, and three current letters of recommendation to the Department of Health Administration, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas 78666.

Southwest Texas State University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

## BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Manufacturing: World Class Manufacturing Institute/Asst. Prof. Industrial Product Design, process design, quality control, ergonomics, graphics, AutoCAD and CAM design. Identify equipment needs, write specs and assist in final selection. Provide design and engineering support for manufacturing. The position is open to individuals with a Ph.D. in Industrial Product Design and a minimum of five years of teaching experience. The University of Louisville is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Mathematics: Instructor or Asst. Prof. of Mathematics. Teach calculus, algebra, statistics, and discrete mathematics. The position is open to individuals with a Ph.D. in Mathematics and a minimum of five years of teaching experience. The University of Louisville is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Psychology: Instructor or Asst. Prof. of Psychology. Teach introductory psychology, abnormal psychology, and research methods. The position is open to individuals with a Ph.D. in Psychology and a minimum of five years of teaching experience. The University of Louisville is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

## PSYCHOLOGY INSTRUCTOR

Amorillo College has an opening August 1992 for a person to teach general, child or social, and human relations psychology courses. Master's degree in psychology required. Salary commensurate with experience. Send resume and unofficial transcripts to Personnel Office, Amorillo College, P.O. Box 447, Amorillo, Texas 79717. An EEO/AA Employer.

Amorillo College is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

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## Position in Philosophy of Education

The Harvard Graduate School of Education seeks to fill a position in the field of Philosophy of Education. The position is open to individuals with a Ph.D. in Philosophy of Education and a minimum of five years of teaching experience. The University of Louisville is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Qualifications: The position is open to individuals with a Ph.D. in Philosophy of Education and a minimum of five years of teaching experience. The University of Louisville is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Send a letter of application, with curriculum vitae, and three current letters of recommendation to the Harvard Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Harvard University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

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## COLUMBIA GREENE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Faculty Positions

Columbia Greene Community College, a campus of the State University of New York, is seeking faculty members to fill positions in the following areas: Business, Education, Health Sciences, Humanities, Life Sciences, Social Sciences, and Technical Education. The college serves more than 1,600 students and offers 40 programs and certificates in business, education, health sciences, and technical education. A recent campus expansion has brought new state and technology centers and a renewed spirit in the institution's role as a major cultural center for the entire community.

Available September 1992

Behavioral and Social Sciences—College teaching experience preferred in psychology, sociology, anthropology or related field. Applicants must have a master's degree in the field and a minimum of two years of teaching experience. Salary commensurate with experience.

Business—Teaching experience preferred in business, management, and marketing. Applicants must have a master's degree in business and a minimum of two years of teaching experience. Salary commensurate with experience.

Education—Teaching experience preferred in education. Applicants must have a master's degree in education and a minimum of two years of teaching experience. Salary commensurate with experience.

Health Sciences—Teaching experience preferred in health sciences. Applicants must have a master's degree in health sciences and a minimum of two years of teaching experience. Salary commensurate with experience.

Humanities—Teaching experience preferred in humanities. Applicants must have a master's degree in humanities and a minimum of two years of teaching experience. Salary commensurate with experience.

Life Sciences—Teaching experience preferred in life sciences. Applicants must have a master's degree in life sciences and a minimum of two years of teaching experience. Salary commensurate with experience.

Social Sciences—Teaching experience preferred in social sciences. Applicants must have a master's degree in social sciences and a minimum of two years of teaching experience. Salary commensurate with experience.

Technical Education—Teaching experience preferred in technical education. Applicants must have a master's degree in technical education and a minimum of two years of teaching experience. Salary commensurate with experience.

Screening for all positions will begin February 17, 1992, and will remain open until filled.

EEO/AA. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

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## Lincoln University

### HAS THE FOLLOWING JOB OPENINGS

INSTRUCTOR/TECHNICAL PROFESSOR (Code 0003) Health and Physical Education. Teaching experience in health and physical education. Salary commensurate with experience.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ELECTRONICS. Department of Computer Science, Technology and Industrial Education. (Code 0003) Teaching experience in electronics. Salary commensurate with experience.

TO APPLY: Submit a letter of application specifying the position title and number, current resume, and Lincoln University application and three letters of reference indicating qualifications and salary history. Send to: Personnel Office, Lincoln University, P.O. Box 28, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0028.

AAEOC

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AAEOC

## MAXON Distinguished Professor of Finance

### College of Business

#### Ball State University

Ball State University's College of Business seeks applications for the Maxon Distinguished Professorship of Finance. This professorship was made possible due to a significant contribution from the Maxon Corporation, a Maxon area manufacturer of industrial heating equipment.

The University is located in Muncie, Indiana, a city of about 80,000, approximately 50 miles northwest of Indianapolis. It is a comprehensive regional university of about 11,500 faculty and over 20,000 students. The College of Business is fully accredited by the AACSB on both the undergraduate and graduate levels with six departments: 1) Accounting; 2) Finance; 3) Economics; 4) Management Science; 5) Marketing; 6) and Real Estate. There are over 100 full-time faculty, 20 contract faculty, and 1,000 business students. Business programs lead to the AA, BS, MBA, MS, and MA degrees.

The Department of Finance offers a full range of courses in the areas of financial management, investments, international financial markets, and institutions, real estate, insurance, and business law. The undergraduate and graduate programs of the college are fully accredited by American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business.

Qualified applicants will have the following characteristics: a doctorate in finance from an AACSB accredited institution; a documented record of scholarly achievement; and ability to serve as a mentor in young faculty. Faculty and several qualifications will qualify the candidate to be named a Maxon Distinguished Professor of Finance.

Screening of applicants will begin March 1, 1992, and will continue until the position is filled. Applicants must submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, copies of undergraduate and graduate transcripts, and the names and telephone numbers of three persons who can vouch for the applicant's ability to meet the job requirements. Send to: Dr. John W. Hargrett, Chair, Department of Finance, WSB 301, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306-0045. Official transcripts and letters of reference will be required if invited.

Ball State University is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer and is strongly and actively committed to diversity within its community.

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Screening of applicants











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AD

# BOSTON UNIVERSITY

...ive Ac-  
...ercent science and computer in-  
...formation systems. Experience in business  
...or governmental highly desirable. As Sup-  
...edictory courses  
...Vizes appropriate for a te  
...tion (in marketing, business  
...and salary spec. We  
...individuals committed to  
...lease. Qualification: m

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LONG STATE COLLEGE IS AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION,  
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER.

...with appropriate teaching awards; work-related experience required. Duties: work...

Black Hills State University; Spearfish, South Dakota 57799-5088. BHSU/AA/EO/AA

Students from technology programs, engineering and technical programs as well as non-technical students typically meet three hours per semester. Department has about twenty minor majors per year, many of whom go to graduate school. Department of Mathematics and Sciences has a strong emphasis on research.

Mathematics: Tansu track position for Fall, 1992. Duties include teaching fresh-  
man and sophomore math  
courses.

May 10, 1901

Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1046

... have numbers  
... sent to Dr.  
... department of  
... Nathan Univer-

Prudential State University is an  
affirmative action, equal opportunity employer.

work in U. S. mathematics or related field preferred. Master's required. College teaching experience desired. Arkansas College is an independent, Christian-related, four-year liberal arts college with a \$42

Medical Ex-

ing until the position is filled. Salary negotiable. Send letter of application, vita, and recommendation to Professor Search Committee Chair, University, 1612 East Boulevard, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5.

Desirable: Responsible, publishing mathematics to graduation students, student collaborative work with publishing date August, 1991. Research background in mathematics in evolution with competency in theory of measurement and testing. Statistical analysis, and research design also necessary. Desirable: Associate Professor level or at least three years of experience in higher education. Experience in education, research, and publishing.

Coordinator of Faculty  
Development and  
Instruction











UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING  
DEAN  
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

The University of Wyoming invites nominations and applications by the position of dean of the College of Business.

The Position. The dean reports to the provost and is responsible for managing, promoting, and developing educational, research, public service, external affairs, and fund-raising programs of the College of Business. External affairs include increasing the level of business, education, and industry participation in the college's programs, dealing with diverse constituencies, delivery of campus programs, and retaining AACSB accreditation. Internal emphasis includes implementing the recently completed college mission statement, providing leadership in the teaching, research, and service domains of the college, and working effectively with the university's central and peripheral offices.

**The College.** The college consists of three departments: accounting, economics and finance, and management and marketing. The college offers an MBA, M.S. degrees in economics and management, and a regional accreditation from the AACSB's accreditation for its business programs. The college also offers a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration program in the bachelor's level. Thirty-nine faculty positions serve approximately 1,200 majors in both on-campus and distance education programs. A Business Administration program is a prominent business program in the college, promotes and advises the college.

**The University.** The University of Wyoming is a land-grant Research University. The university offers over 60 bachelor's, 70 master's, and 30 doctoral programs. Over 10,000 students study on campus and over 10,000 students study in the state. The university is a land-grant institution across the state. The university is the only four-year, degree-granting institution of Wyoming.

**Qualifications.** Candidates must have a record of scholarly achievement worthy of the rank of professor in one of the departments in the college. While a doctorate is preferred, it is not required. Candidates should have a record of achievement in business or other areas of study, and should have demonstrated leadership in business, government and significant experience with academic organizations. They should also have demonstrated leadership in business, government and significant experience with academic organizations. They should also have demonstrated leadership in business, government and significant experience with academic organizations. They should also have demonstrated leadership in business, government and significant experience with academic organizations.

**OLYMPIC COLLEGE**  
**DEPT. OF INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICE**

gential position is required. Evidence of the ability to work with diverse groups of people and the ability to work with diverse media is also required. Candidates must be sensitive to cultural diversity, equal opportunity, and affirmative action.

**Application/Nomination.** Applications must be received by March 1992. However, the search will continue until an acceptable candidate is selected.

Applications should include a cover letter and a vita. Applicants should have letters sent from three professional references. All materials should be addressed to Ken Griffin, Chief, College of Business Deans Search Committee, P. O. Box 3302, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071; (fax: (307) 766-2606).

Administrative services administration; to carry out instructions from those authorized by this office in regard to all instructional services; to be responsible for the selection of all instructional materials; to be responsible for the selection of all instructional facilities and administrators; to facilitate plans for their development; to encourage and provide leadership for the development of instructional services; to work with the Dean of Student Services, Dean of Business Services, and Dean of Administrative Services, in a team structure to ensure cooperation and support; to coordinate instructional service budget development, allocation, and review.

# Rollins College

Winter Park, Florida

DEAN OF THE CHAPEL

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

**CHAIRMAN OF THE COLLEGE**

Rollins College invites applications and nominations for its position of Dean of the Chapel and Chairman of the Colleges of the Christian Church.

The Dean/Chairman is responsible for fostering and guiding the spiritual life of the College community, for directing its interfaith campus ministry and religious programs, and for administering the regular services and programs of the Knowledge Memorial Chapel.

In addition to qualities of religious, intellectual, and moral leadership, candidates should possess the abilities to present

and lead worship in and provide religious, academic, and to promote religiously diverse college. The candidate should possess strong academic credentials as well as demonstrated experience relevant to campus life and chaplaincy.

Rollins College, Florida's oldest college, is an independent, nonsectarian, college/university institution located in Winter Park, Florida near Orlando, Florida. The Chapel, constructed in 1931-32, was the favorite building noted architect Ralph Adams Cram, its designer.

Rollins College is strongly committed to cultural pluralism

Nominations should be sent in:  
Professor Jack C. Lane, Chair, Dean of  
the Chapel Search Committee, Rollins

College, 1000 Holl Avenue • 2738,  
Winter Park, Florida 32789.

**Nursing Faculty positions:** Baylor University School of Nursing, Fall 1992. Quota: NLN accredited BSN program; MS to patient care reassignment; MSN required; clinical experience preferred.

Minority candidates encourage and rank commensurate with and experience. Closing dates 13, 1992 or until filled. Send fee, application and curriculum vitae to: R. Owey, Professor and Head, Department of Natural, Arkansas Tech Univ., Russellville, Arkansas 72801.

the Chapel Search Committee, Adams College, 1000 Holl Avenue - 2738, Winter Park, Florida 32789.

Minority candidates encourage and rank commensurate with and experience. Closing dates 13, 1992 or until filled. Send fee, application and curriculum vitae to: R. Owey, Professor and Head, Department of Natural, Arkansas Tech Univ., Russellville, Arkansas 72801.

\_\_\_\_\_ candidates are encouraged to apply. Search \_\_\_\_\_ R/R/B.









## University of the Pacific Dean of Admissions

California's first chartered University is seeking an energetic, creative and talented Dean of Admissions.

The University of the Pacific has a college of arts and sciences (the College of the Pacific), a Conservatory of Music, Professional Schools (Education, Pharmacy, Engineering, Business and Public Administration, and International Studies), and an adult re-entry program (University College). The Stockton campus of the University is a residential community with an enrollment of 3,600 undergraduates and 400 graduate students. The School of Dentistry (San Francisco) and the McGeorge School of Law (Sacramento) operate separate admissions programs.

Strong student-faculty relations, typical of small colleges, are characteristic of the University. The University blends a personal academic environment with wide choice of majors and programs.

The Dean of Admissions works with the academic community to identify and describe the strengths of our institution. The Dean must be able to communicate to prospective students the challenge and excitement of our academic programs in the personal manner characteristic of the institution.

Candidates must be knowledgeable about national trends in higher education. Knowledge of West Coast institutions and of the needs of international students is desirable. The University has a history of innovation and would welcome innovative approaches to admissions.

The University is a community of diverse cultures. Several programs for recruiting the emerging majority are in place. The Dean of Admissions must have a commitment to the support and expansion of these programs.

The Dean of Admissions supervises eight professional and eleven support staff. The Dean reports directly to the Office of the President.

Nominations, applications and inquiries should be sent to:

Prof. Roland D. Franco, Co-Chair  
Search Committee for the Dean of Admissions  
Office of the President  
University of the Pacific  
Stockton, CA 95211

Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Review of applications will begin on February 1, 1992.

The University of the Pacific is an affirmative action and equal opportunity employer.

## DEAN School of Health Related Professions UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM

The School of Health Related Professions in the Medical Center of the University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB) invites nominations and applications for the position of Dean of the School. Applications will be screened when received, and the position will remain open until filled.

The UAB School of Health Related Professions is the largest school of its type in the United States with approximately 1,000 students enrolled in a comprehensive set of professional and technical programs. Students pursue careers in applied health sciences, health service administration, nutrition sciences, and related fields through academic offerings at the certificate, associate, bachelor's, master's, and doctoral levels. The School is well recognized for the quality of its teaching, research, professional service activities, and international programs.

The School of Health Related Professions has strong linkages to the School of Dentistry, Medicine, Nursing, Education, and Public Health in an outstanding academic health sciences center. The UAB Medical Center is internationally renowned for high quality teaching, education, and patient care.

In addition to successful experience in academic administration, the applicant will be expected to possess a terminal degree in a relevant academic field and academic qualifications appropriate for appointment to a tenured professorship.

Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae, a list of references, and a statement of interest in the position. Inquiries, nominations, and applications may be sent to:

Charles J. Austin, Ph.D.  
Chair, Search Committee  
School of Health Related Professions  
University of Alabama at Birmingham  
Birmingham, AL 35294-3361  
Fax: (205) 975-6508

UAB is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer.

## PALO ALTO COLLEGE DEAN OF TECHNOLOGIES, SCIENCE AND BUSINESS

The Dean of Technologies, Science and Business reports to the Vice President of Academic Affairs and is responsible for providing leadership in program and staff development, evaluation, strengthening departmental programs and programs, supervising and directing the faculty affairs and academic planning. Salary commensurate.

Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae, a list of references, and a statement of interest in the position. Inquiries, nominations, and applications may be sent to:

Almo Community College District  
HUMAN RESOURCES DEPARTMENT  
911 W. Houston Street  
San Antonio, Texas 78207  
EO/AA

## You can send your ad copy to The Chronicle's Bulletin Board anytime!

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Our Bulletin Board assistants will be happy to take your advertisements dictated over the telephone. We'll do so any day of the week right up to 2 p.m. Monday through Friday. Deadline (except for holidays). Just call: (202) 466-1050.

By mail:  
Simply send the copy for your advertisement to the address below. You're likely to find the mails Tuesday or Wednesday. From almost anywhere in the United States, first-class mail sent on either of those days will reach us in time to make our Monday deadline. Send your ad copy to:

Bulletin Board  
The Chronicle of Higher Education  
1255 Twenty-Third Street, NW, Suite 700  
Washington, D.C. 20037

## California State University, Los Angeles ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR INSTRUCTION AND GRADUATE PROGRAMS SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

The School of Education invites applications and nominations for the position of Associate Dean for Instruction and Graduate Programs. The position is a management position. Salary is negotiable depending on qualifications and experience.

The School of Education has a long history of excellence in the field of education. It is a leading center for research and scholarship in the field of education. The School of Education is a member of the Association of American Colleges and Universities (AACU).

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## DEAN HONORS COLLEGE

Kent State University invites applications and nominations for the position of Dean of the Honors College. Kent State University is a Doctoral I institution with a strong commitment to undergraduate education. There are approximately 24,000 students on the Kent campus and 9,900 students on seven regional campuses in northeast Ohio. With 820 undergraduates currently enrolled, the Honors College is one of the largest Honors programs in a state-assisted public university. It is the recipient of a Program Excellence award from the Ohio Board of Regents and is housed in an attractive, state-of-the-art Honors Living/Learning Center.

The Dean of the Honors College reports to the Provost and is responsible for administering, planning, and coordinating the activities of the College and for providing university-wide leadership for the University's liberal education program. As chief executive officer of the College, the Dean has responsibility for and full authority over academic affairs and personnel in the College; for developing Honors programming in conjunction with the Honors College Policy Council and the academic units; and for serving as a spokesperson for the needs and interests of Honors students.

Nominations and applicants should have a demonstrated commitment to academic excellence. They should possess an earned doctorate or terminal degree appropriate to their academic discipline and a record of teaching and of research, scholarship, or creative achievement sufficient to warrant a faculty appointment as an associate or full professor. Preference will be given to candidates who have had significant administrative experience and a well documented record of progression in levels of responsibility and leadership within Honors education. The ability to work well with others, to be sensitive to the needs of a multi-cultural environment, and to provide leadership to a University setting is required. Nominations and applications by qualified women and minorities are especially encouraged.

Salary for this position is competitive and commensurate with qualifications. This position will be available July 1, 1992. A letter of application (or nomination), curriculum vitae, and names of three to five references should be submitted no later than February 15, 1992, to:

Dr. Cheryl A. Casper  
Associate Provost for Academic and Student Affairs  
Kent State University  
P.O. Box 5190  
Kent, Ohio 44242  
Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

## Dean College of Art and Architecture UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

The University of Idaho invites nominations and applications for the position of Dean of the College of Art and Architecture. The College of Art and Architecture was established in 1911 by the merger of the Idaho State Normal School and the Idaho State College of Art and Architecture. The College has a long history of excellence in the field of art and architecture. The College is a member of the Association of American Colleges and Universities (AACU).

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Kent State University invites applications and nominations for the position of Dean of the Honors College. Kent State University is a Doctoral I institution with a strong commitment to undergraduate education. There are approximately 24,000 students on the Kent campus and 9,900 students on seven regional campuses in northeast Ohio. With 820 undergraduates currently enrolled, the Honors College is one of the largest Honors programs in a state-assisted public university. It is the recipient of a Program Excellence award from the Ohio Board of Regents and is housed in an attractive, state-of-the-art Honors Living/Learning Center.

The Dean of the Honors College reports to the Provost and is responsible for administering, planning, and coordinating the activities of the College and for providing university-wide leadership for the University's liberal education program. As chief executive officer of the College, the Dean has responsibility for and full authority over academic affairs and personnel in the College; for developing Honors programming in conjunction with the Honors College Policy Council and the academic units; and for serving as a spokesperson for the needs and interests of Honors students.

Nominations and applicants should have a demonstrated commitment to academic excellence. They should possess an earned doctorate or terminal degree appropriate to their academic discipline and a record of teaching and of research, scholarship, or creative achievement sufficient to warrant a faculty appointment as an associate or full professor. Preference will be given to candidates who have had significant administrative experience and a well documented record of progression in levels of responsibility and leadership within Honors education. The ability to work well with others, to be sensitive to the needs of a multi-cultural environment, and to provide leadership to a University setting is required. Nominations and applications by qualified women and minorities are especially encouraged.

Salary for this position is competitive and commensurate with qualifications. This position will be available July 1, 1992. A letter of application (or nomination), curriculum vitae, and names of three to five references should be submitted no later than February 15, 1992, to:

Dr. Cheryl A. Casper  
Associate Provost for Academic and Student Affairs  
Kent State University  
P.O. Box 5190  
Kent, Ohio 44242  
Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

## DIRECTOR OF REGISTRATION & STUDENT DATA SYSTEMS

The University of Idaho invites nominations and applications for the position of Director of Registration & Student Data Systems. The position is a management position. Salary is negotiable depending on qualifications and experience.

The University of Idaho is a member of the Association of American Colleges and Universities (AACU). The University of Idaho is a member of the Association of American Colleges and Universities (AACU).

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## DEAN College of Criminal Justice NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

Northeastern University invites applications for the position of Dean of the College of Criminal Justice. The University Northeastern University is one of the largest, private, nonsectarian universities in the country. It is comprised of eight undergraduate colleges, including the College of Criminal Justice, and the graduate School of Law. The University offers a broad range of undergraduate, professional and graduate degrees through the Ph.D. It is located in the heart of Boston, a major cultural and port of an academic community comprised of more than 60 colleges and universities.

The College of Criminal Justice is comprised of nine full-time regular faculty. It offers a BS degree and an MS degree. The faculty members are nationally recognized in a variety of fields, and they have been the recipients of a number of grants from the U.S. Department of Justice. The College is also the home of the George Lewis Ruffin Society, organization of minority criminal justice professionals.

The Dean is responsible for administering all facets of the College, both internally and externally. Internally, the Dean will set and achieve goals of the College and the University; guide curriculum development at both the undergraduate and graduate levels; establish and maintain budgets and financial accountability; encourage faculty growth and development in teaching, research, and professional activities; maintain relationships with other Northeastern colleges and units; and provide vision and leadership for the future. Externally, the Dean will create and maintain professional relationships with the professional criminal justice community and practitioners; the scholarly criminal justice community; alumni; and other groups vital to the college and functioning of the College. The Dean will be encouraged to continue teaching, research, and other professional activities.

Qualifications: Applicants must possess a Doctoral degree in Criminal Justice or a closely related discipline, or a minimum of an LL.M. or J.D. degree. Candidates must also have an established record of teaching and scholarly accomplishment in criminal justice/criminology sufficient for appointment to a tenured position at the rank of full professor. In addition, candidates must have experience in, or strong potential for, leading faculty and staff in the development and maintenance of quality academic and research programs; managing those programs; fostering collegial relationships with other academic units; maintaining mutually beneficial relationships with other academic units in the university; and developing and maintaining professional relationships with the criminal justice and other relevant communities. Applicants from women and minorities are strongly encouraged.

Appointment: The position is available July 1, 1992. The salary is negotiable depending upon credentials. This is an ongoing 12-month administrative position that requires tenured faculty status in the College of Criminal Justice.

Closing Date: Applications received by March 16, 1992 will receive full consideration.

Applicants interested persons should submit a letter of application, a current curriculum vitae, and the names of three references to: Professor Neil O. Aiken, Chair, Criminal Justice Dean's Search Committee, Department of Economics, 500 Lake Hall, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02155. Phone: (617) 437-3830; FAX: (617) 437-3040. Northeastern University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action, Title IX employer.

## Northeastern University

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## VICE PRESIDENT Academic Affairs

Longwood College invites applications and nominations for the position of Vice President for Academic Affairs. The appointment will become effective July 1, 1992.

**RESPONSIBILITIES:** The Vice President for Academic Affairs, reporting directly to the President, is the chief academic officer of the College. In addition to providing leadership for the academic programs of the College, responsibilities include long-range planning, budget development, faculty recruitment, and promotion and tenure decisions. The Vice President for Academic Affairs also supervises the offices of the Registrar, Learning Center, Minority Affairs, Library, Athletics, and Continuing Studies.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** The successful candidate must have an earned doctorate and a record of teaching and scholarship sufficient for appointment at the rank of Professor. An established record of academic and leadership as an academic administrator is essential.

**THE COLLEGE:** Longwood is a state-supported, comprehensive, residential college with a 153-year history. It is primarily an undergraduate college, but expanding graduate programs are currently offered in Education and English. The Schools of Arts and Sciences, Business and Economics, and Education and Human Services offer 60 majors, minors, and concentrations. Longwood enrolls approximately 3,800 students and has approximately 145 faculty members. Steadily increasing enrollments and SAT scores provide evidence of the quality of Longwood's academic programs.

**LOCATION:** Located in Farmville, Virginia, Longwood is 80 miles southwest of Richmond and 60 miles south of Charlottesville. It offers all the advantages of small-town living with convenient access to major cities and universities. The Blue Ridge mountains, the ocean, and Virginia's many cultural and tourist attractions are within easy driving distance.

**TO APPLY:** Letters of application should include a curriculum vitae and names, addresses, and telephone numbers of references. Applicants should request three letters of reference be sent to the address below. Review of applications will begin February 3, 1992, and continue until the position is filled.

Applications and nominations should be sent to:

Dr. William Frank, Chair  
Vice President for Academic Affairs Search Committee  
c/o Employee Relations  
Longwood College  
201 High Street  
Farmville, Virginia 22909

Longwood College is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

## LONGWOOD

### Belmont University PROVOST

Belmont University invites nominations and applications for the position of Provost. The Provost serves as the chief academic officer and vice president of the university, reporting directly to the President. Responsibilities include the university's entire academic program.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** The successful candidate must have a Ph.D. or equivalent, a minimum of 10 years of college-level academic experience, and a record of teaching and scholarship sufficient for appointment at the rank of Professor. An established record of academic and leadership as an academic administrator is essential.

**THE UNIVERSITY:** Belmont is a private, Christian, liberal arts college with a 100-year history. It is a member of the Association of Christian Colleges and Universities (ACCU). The university enrolls approximately 2,000 students and has approximately 145 faculty members. Steadily increasing enrollments and SAT scores provide evidence of the quality of Belmont's academic programs.

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201 High Street  
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## WASH COLLEGE is searching for a new president

who, for the first time in its history, will not be a member of the religious order which founded the College. This creates an extraordinary opportunity for a dedicated Roman Catholic educator who is willing to able to build on the firm foundation established by the Brothers of Christian Union over the last third of a century.

Recently reaccredited for the first decade by the North Central Association, Wash College is virtually debt-free. Though not without financial concerns shared by most independent liberal arts colleges, Wash is a stable institution with a pattern of enrollment growth and new program development.

The president, of course, will have to have strong communication skills, fiscal competence, fund-raising capability, and a commitment to collegiality in decision-making. But these practical attributes must be balanced by vision, courage, compassion, spirituality, and sensitivity to gender issues. Wash faculty and students have a right to that kind of leadership.

The College, a baccalaureate institution with some graduate programs, has a well-credentialed faculty of 110 members, a coordinated student body of 1,536, of whom 44% are of non-traditional age. The president will be expected to have an earned terminal degree and, ideally, will have experience in a private liberal arts college with a strong tradition in business and economics.

Compensation will be competitive. Deadline for application: February 15, 1992. The new president will take office on July 1, 1992. He or she will be expected to lead the institution into the 21st century.

Applicants are invited to accompany their curriculum vitae with a letter explaining how they will meet the educational challenges of the 1990's; address to:

Brother Jerome Lessard, F.I.C.,  
Chairman, Presidential Search Committee  
Wash College  
2020 East St. N.W.  
North Canton, Ohio 44720-3396

An Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Pennsylvania Commission for Community Colleges  
and  
Pennsylvania Federation of Community College Trustees

The Pennsylvania Commission for Community Colleges and the Pennsylvania Federation of Community College Trustees are seeking applications and nominations for the position of Executive Director.

The Executive Director reports to the Joint Executive Committee of the Commission and the Federation. He or she will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Commission and the Federation. The office is located in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

**Qualifications:** The successful candidate must have a Ph.D. or equivalent, a minimum of 10 years of college-level academic experience, and a record of teaching and scholarship sufficient for appointment at the rank of Professor. An established record of academic and leadership as an academic administrator is essential.

**THE COMMISSION AND FEDERATION:** The Pennsylvania Commission for Community Colleges and the Pennsylvania Federation of Community College Trustees are the largest and most influential of the state's community colleges. They serve over 1.5 million students and have a combined enrollment of over 100,000.

**TO APPLY:** Letters of application should include a curriculum vitae and names, addresses, and telephone numbers of references. Applicants should request three letters of reference be sent to the address below. Review of applications will begin February 3, 1992, and continue until the position is filled.

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c/o Employee Relations  
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PROVOST**

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201 High Street  
Farmville, Virginia 22909



## Old Dominion University PROVOST AND VICE PRESIDENT FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

The Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs is the chief academic officer and second administrative officer of the University. He or she reports directly to the President.

**Old Dominion University:** A young and growing institution, Old Dominion University is located 45 miles south of Richmond in the heart of the Albemarle-Piedmont region. The University's major campus is located in Norfolk, Virginia. The University is a member of the Association of American Universities and is a member of the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities.

**Qualifications:** The successful candidate must have a Ph.D. or equivalent, a minimum of 10 years of college-level academic experience, and a record of teaching and scholarship sufficient for appointment at the rank of Professor. An established record of academic and leadership as an academic administrator is essential.

**THE UNIVERSITY:** Old Dominion University is a selective admission institution. It is a member of the Association of American Universities and is a member of the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities.

**TO APPLY:** Letters of application should include a curriculum vitae and names, addresses, and telephone numbers of references. Applicants should request three letters of reference be sent to the address below. Review of applications will begin February 3, 1992, and continue until the position is filled.

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Vice President for Academic Affairs Search Committee  
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Longwood College  
201 High Street  
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**Belmont University  
PROVOST**

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Vice President for Academic Affairs Search Committee  
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Longwood College  
201 High Street  
Farmville, Virginia 22909

## PRESIDENT California University of Pennsylvania

The Council of Trustees of California University invites nominations and applications for the position of President. The President is the chief executive officer of the University and reports directly to the Board of Trustees.

**California University of Pennsylvania:** A young and growing institution, California University of Pennsylvania is located 45 miles south of Richmond in the heart of the Albemarle-Piedmont region. The University's major campus is located in Norfolk, Virginia. The University is a member of the Association of American Universities and is a member of the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities.

**Qualifications:** The successful candidate must have a Ph.D. or equivalent, a minimum of 10 years of college-level academic experience, and a record of teaching and scholarship sufficient for appointment at the rank of Professor. An established record of academic and leadership as an academic administrator is essential.

**THE UNIVERSITY:** California University of Pennsylvania is a selective admission institution. It is a member of the Association of American Universities and is a member of the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities.

**TO APPLY:** Letters of application should include a curriculum vitae and names, addresses, and telephone numbers of references. Applicants should request three letters of reference be sent to the address below. Review of applications will begin February 3, 1992, and continue until the position is filled.

Applications and nominations should be sent to:  
Dr. William Frank, Chair  
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201 High Street  
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## THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA TUCSON, ARIZONA

### FACULTY EVALUATION/ DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST

The University of Arizona invites applications and nominations for the position of Faculty Evaluation/Development Specialist. The Specialist is responsible for the evaluation and development of faculty members.

**University of Arizona:** A young and growing institution, the University of Arizona is located 45 miles south of Richmond in the heart of the Albemarle-Piedmont region. The University's major campus is located in Norfolk, Virginia. The University is a member of the Association of American Universities and is a member of the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities.

**Qualifications:** The successful candidate must have a Ph.D. or equivalent, a minimum of 10 years of college-level academic experience, and a record of teaching and scholarship sufficient for appointment at the rank of Professor. An established record of academic and leadership as an academic administrator is essential.

**THE UNIVERSITY:** The University of Arizona is a selective admission institution. It is a member of the Association of American Universities and is a member of the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities.

**TO APPLY:** Letters of application should include a curriculum vitae and names, addresses, and telephone numbers of references. Applicants should request three letters of reference be sent to the address below. Review of applications will begin February 3, 1992, and continue until the position is filled.

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Longwood College  
201 High Street  
Farmville, Virginia 22909

Longwood College is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

**Belmont University  
PROVOST**

Belmont University invites nominations and applications for the position of Provost. The Provost serves as the chief academic officer and vice president of the university, reporting directly to the President. Responsibilities include the university's entire academic program.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** The successful candidate must have a Ph.D. or equivalent, a minimum of 10 years of college-level academic experience, and a record of teaching and scholarship sufficient for appointment at the rank of Professor. An established record of academic and leadership as an academic administrator is essential.

**THE UNIVERSITY:** Belmont is a private, Christian, liberal arts college with a 100-year history. It is a member of the Association of Christian Colleges and Universities (ACCU). The university enrolls approximately 2,000 students and has approximately 145 faculty members. Steadily increasing enrollments and SAT scores provide evidence of the quality of Belmont's academic programs.

**TO APPLY:** Letters of application should include a curriculum vitae and names, addresses, and telephone numbers of references. Applicants should request three letters of reference be sent to the address below. Review of applications will begin February 3, 1992, and continue until the position is filled.

Applications and nominations should be sent to:  
Dr. William Frank, Chair  
Vice President for Academic Affairs Search Committee  
c/o Employee Relations  
Longwood College  
201 High Street  
Farmville, Virginia 22909

## Setheast community college LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

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If this describes you, we encourage you to apply for the position of Chancellor at Southeast Community College.

Southeast Community College is a multi-campus college with the administrative offices located in Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska. Southeast Community College, with 450 full-time employees and a \$25,000,000 budget, serves over 38,000 people each year through credit and non-credit courses. The campuses, located in Lincoln, Milford and Beatrice, provide vocational/technical and academic transfer programs. Southeast Community College is a locally supported two-year public community college and a vital segment of Nebraska's postsecondary education.

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**Qualifications of the successful candidate will include:**

- ◆ A leader who will work with the Board of Governors and the College community to provide an open and objective atmosphere for policy making and participatory management.
- ◆ A demonstrated commitment to a fair and equitable allocation of equity in the recruitment and retention of staff, students and faculty, and in the development of College programs, curricula and facilities.

- ◆ Ability to provide positive leadership in community relations, marketing, legislative relations, fund raising, and the teaching and learning environment.
- ◆ Ability to provide a vision that looks to future opportunities and changes for the College.
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- ◆ Experience in higher education administration.
- ◆ An earned doctorate is desired. Persons with master's degrees and related experience will be given serious consideration.

Salary is competitive and commensurate with qualifications and experience. Excellent benefits. Salary is negotiable and commensurate with qualifications and experience. Excellent benefits.

**Application Procedure**  
Applicants for the position of Chancellor are requested to provide:

- ◆ A letter of application specifically addressing education, leadership skills, management style and experience.
- ◆ A current resume or curriculum vita.

Send to: Chancellor Selection Committee, c/o Souther Law Firm  
P.O. Box 82027, 411 South 13th Street, Lincoln, NE 68501  
(402) 435-3758, n.m. • 4 pm, CST

Reviewing and screening of applications will begin on February 15, 1992. The application process will remain open until a suitable candidate is found. Candidates selected for consideration for the position will be requested to provide references, additional information and transcripts. The Chancellor is expected to assume the position on or before July 1, 1992.

All applications will be held in absolute confidence as property of the Souther Law Firm, General Counsel to the Southeast Community College Board of Governors. Applications will be available only to Board CEO Search Committee members unless written release is obtained from applicant.

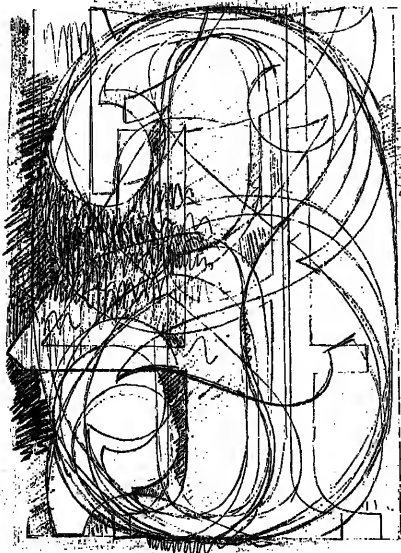
Southeast Community College is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer. All individuals, especially women, minority and disabled are encouraged to apply.



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## End Paper



"0 THROUGH 9" (1961), JASPER JOHNS, © VAGA, NEW YORK, 1992

A FEW YEARS after the New York School splashed copious amounts of paint all across the art world, a new generation of young American artists began to emerge, taking art in an entirely different direction from that of the earlier action painters. Jasper Johns, one of the most significant of this new breed, traced his lineage not to the Abstract Expressionists, but instead to the rich tradition of Duchamp and Magritte. Like them, Johns was concerned with the meaning we attach to words and images, and, like theirs, Johns's artistic responses contain within them several stunning visual metaphors of Einstein's new vision of space, time, and light.

The principal subjects of many of Johns's paintings were alphabets and number series. The same innovations that initiated the Greeks' inquiry into the nature of reality twenty-five hundred years ago became for Johns a place to begin to explore their hidden signifi-

## Stunning Metaphors of Einstein's Vision of Space and Time

cance. In his work "0 Through 9" (1961), for example, Johns challenges the inviolability of sequence, one of the most sacred notions of Aristotelian time. No more precise metaphor for sequence exists than an arithmetic number series. The progression of 1, 2, 3, 4, . . . in conflated these two opposing principles and made them complementary when he created a master image of all the cardinal numbers superimposed upon one another, making it impossible to see them one at a time. Instead

of the orderly marching seconds of a digital watch, in Johns's version numbers are piled upon another in a neat simultaneous stack.

As the reader knows, there exists only one condition of time in which the progression of all moments can be apprehended simultaneously, and that is when the world is seen from astride a beam of light. At C (the speed of light), all events would be superimposed on one another like Johns's numerals so that they would be seen simultaneously. Instead of prismatically beaded together as on a linear string, Johns's painting is the most precise expression of the idea of the simultaneity of spacetime at C in the entire history of art.

The text above is excerpted from *Art & Physics: Parallel Visions in Space, Time & Light*, by Leonard Shlain, a professor of laparoscopic video-assisted surgery at the University of California at San Francisco. The book is published by William Morrow and Company.

# COMMON COMMITMENT.

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## Colleges Challenge Government Data on Loan Defaults

Continued From Page A25

expected to begin repaying their loans that year.

Ms. Michalowski said bankers and guarantee-agency officials had incorrectly assumed in some cases that community-college students would begin repayments two years after they received their first loans at the college. Students who dropped out early or who took more than two years, therefore, skewed the default rates.

Dan Parker, a spokesman for the California Student Aid Commission, confirmed that the agency had recalculated lower rates for Barstow, Calicut, Lassen, Los Angeles Southwest, Los Medanos, Porterville, and West Hills Col-

leges for purposes of calculating an annual default rate, he said. Mr. Berg said he hoped the federal government would have the courage to admit that errors were made and to allow loans to continue for institutions that the government has publicly branded as the cause of the nation's default problem. "If the numbers are inaccurate, all of the rhetoric is misplaced," he said.

### Some Colleges Withdraw

Education Department officials defended their use of the default figures. An official in the Office of Postsecondary Education said that the government was giving colleges every opportunity to verify the accuracy of the default rates with the guarantee agencies before taking any action against the institutions.

Officials at several of the nine non-profit institutions that have been dismissed from the loan programs or have opted to withdraw, said they were not sorry to be out.

"We do not anticipate at this time ever asking to participate in the program again," said Dave Roberts, business manager of Moore-Norman Area Vocational Technical School in Oklahoma. He noted that the school had suffered bad publicity for having high default rates, even though federal law at the time had prohibited colleges from denying loans to low-income students.

Mr. Roberts reported that his school continued to enroll needy students with the help of Pell Grants and other aid programs.

Darnell Cole, chancellor of Indiana Vocational Technical College Northwest, said his institution had

## Status of Institutions Facing Loss of Student-Aid Eligibility

Non-profit institutions in danger of losing eligibility for all student aid

### AWAITING FINAL ACTION:

Little Hoop Community College

### LISTED IN ERROR:

Bnos Jerusalem Seminary  
Brookside Medical Institute of the University of Rhode Island  
Robbinsville Seminary of the University of Rhode Island

Non-profit institutions in danger of losing eligibility for student loans

### APPEAL PENDING:

Barstow College  
Calicut College  
Highland Park Community College  
Jordan College  
Lassen College  
Los Medanos College  
Marit College  
Missouri Valley College  
Porterville College  
Wayne County Community College  
West Hills College

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### NO LONGER PARTICIPATING IN LOAN PROGRAMS:

City Colleges of Chicago, Kennedy-King College  
Indiana Vocational Technical College Northwest  
Los Angeles Southwest College  
Moore-Norman Area Vocational Technical School (Oklahoma)  
Payne-Pulliam School of Trade and Commerce (Michigan)  
San Francisco Community College District  
Southern Vocational College (Alabama)  
State Area Vocational Technical School at Wilkesville (Tennessee)  
Twin Cities Opportunities Industrialization Center

had difficulties serving low-income students since being dismissed from the student-loan programs. "We service an older-student population, many of whom are pursuing educational opportunities to improve their economic plight," he said in a statement.

"The loss of our eligibility limits the opportunities available to these individuals, primarily those who are dependent upon public-service monies."

Education Department officials accompanied their July announcement of 178 institutions in danger of losing student loans with a list of 76 institutions that were on the verge of losing eligibility for all stu-

dent aid. The institutions were said to be violating a 1989 regulation that bars public institutions from student-aid programs for institutions with default rates above 60 percent in a single year.

### 3 Listed Incorrectly

A department official said last week that the institutions had been incorrectly listed among the 76 and that 14 others had closed or been removed from the programs. The department is conducting reviews of the student-aid operations of the others.

The three institutions listed incorrectly were non-profit institutions. They were the victims of

bookkeeping errors that kept students who defaulted on loans from being listed among the institutions.

The one remaining non-profit institution on the list is Little Hoop Community College. A state official at the college, who said

the school had acknowledged that a default problem existed, said many low-income students could not legally deny them.

The official said the college was working with the Education Department on a solution that would decrease defaults and keep the college eligible for Pell Grants and other aid programs.

Smaller institutions, which do little federal research and fund themselves to birds, mice, and rats, may be most affected by the new regulations, said Barbara Rich, executive vice-president of the National Association for Biomedical Research.

Jack Pinksepp, a professor of psychology at Bowling Green State University, said that adding birds, mice, and rats to the regulations "may change the research dramatically" at institutions like Bowling Green.

"Every time there are new regu-

### I think the court

ruling will make little difference in the lives of the vast majority of mice and rats used in research."

lutions, there are extra costs and more details to be followed. The new regulations will probably be more precise about space requirements, and we may have to purchase new cages," he said. "These may mean enormous expenses that a small school can't usually tolerate."

Officials at other small colleges say they are not too worried. "We feel that we are already providing

## Church-State Doctrine Gets New Attention in Disputes Over Bonds for Religious Colleges

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

Legal skirmishes in two states have drawn new attention to the issue of whether the use of tax-free bonds by religious colleges violates the doctrine of church-state separation.

Both cases—a lawsuit in federal court against David Lipscomb University and a potential lawsuit in a Virginia state court concerning Regent University—deal with the college's use of tax-free industrial revenue bonds to finance campus construction projects.

### Bonds Already Sold

The Lipscomb challenge affects \$15-million in bonds that have already been authorized and sold with the endorsement of the Nashville and Davidson County Metropolitan Government.

The Regent case concerns \$10-million worth of bonds that were authorized by the Virginia Beach City Council in June but that have not gone through the entire government-approval process. Opponents of the bonds were unsuccessful in challenging the city council's action but promised to intervene when the college presents the bonds before a state circuit court for "validation" as a legitimate public purpose.

The two cases came as the U.S. Supreme Court was weighing a case that could dramatically change the legal rules defining government involvement with religion.

That case deals with prayer at public-school graduation ceremonies. The Bush Administration has asked the Supreme Court to rule on the case by the end of the term, which it has used since 1971 and replace them with new constitutional guidelines that would allow greater government aid to religious institutions, including aid provided through bonds. The Court is expected to rule this year.

The current standards allow governments to provide aid to religious



The Rev. Tom Baker, a plaintiff against David Lipscomb U., says its leaders place "a heavier emphasis on their form of religion than others."

colleges for non-religious purposes, except in cases where the institutions are so sectarian that any kind of aid would inevitably advance the religion involved.

Institutions that use tax-free bonds can borrow money at below-market rates because buyers of the bonds accept lower interest rates in exchange for not having to pay state or federal tax on the income.

Groups that advocate strict separation of church and state say allowing the colleges to use such bonds violates the separation principle by providing indirect government subsidies to the religious institutions.

Last year the Supreme Court of Virginia upheld that line of thinking in a case involving Liberty University. The unanimous ruling said that because Liberty was "purely and exclusively sectarian," it would be unconstitutional to allow the institution to benefit from a \$60-million bond issue previously authorized by Lynchburg city officials.

### 'The Facts Are Very Close'

Opponents of the bonds for Lipscomb and Regent Universities make the same argument.

"The Virginia case is not controlling in Tennessee, but the lawyer for Americans for Religious Liberty

and the five other Tennessee plaintiffs said that because the Virginia Supreme Court had made its ruling on both state and federal constitutional grounds, the case has applicability in Tennessee.

Says Joseph Johnston, the lawyer: "The facts are very, very close."

Officials at both Lipscomb and Regent, however, insist that their cases are different. They say their institutions are not controlled by religion to the same degree as is Liberty. Lipscomb officials also note that 14 other religiously affiliated colleges in Tennessee have used similar tax-exempt financing.

Lipscomb is affiliated with the Churches of Christ and requires its full-time students to attend daily Bible classes and chapel services. According to the institution's by-laws, all employees except those in food service and buildings and grounds, are expected to be members in good standing in the Churches of Christ.

### Statement of Faith

Regent, previously known as CBN University, is a graduate school founded by the religious broadcaster Pat Robertson. Application forms mailed as recently as last summer ask students to sign a statement of faith that reflects fundamental religious views and a commitment to the mission of "world-wide evangelization." The university is not affiliated with any particular church, and, according to its spokeswoman, 26 denominations are represented in its student body.

Lipscomb's president, Harold Hazell, says his institution differs from Liberty because it is not controlled by a single church. He adds: "We have a value system but it is not forced."

The Rev. Tom Baker, a Presbyterian minister who is one of the plaintiffs in the case against Lipscomb and Nashville, says the fact that other religious colleges have benefited from such bonds is irrelevant.

Moreover, he says, Lipscomb's leaders place "a heavier emphasis on their form of religion than others." Mr. Baker says he has no hostility toward Lipscomb. But, he says, "I just think everybody should carry their own bucket of water."

### Setback for Opponents

Before the religious nature of Lipscomb and Regent can be established in court, the cases must get to the trial stage.

Opponents of Lipscomb's use of bonds were dealt a setback this month when a federal magistrate in Tennessee recommended that the case be dismissed without a trial.

Magistrate Kent Sandidge said the plaintiffs had not shown that the bond issue had injured them as taxpayers. The plaintiffs say the magistrate misunderstood the requirements for standing in taxpayer suits and plan to appeal.

Regent, meanwhile, has delayed the final stage of the process for obtaining tax-exempt financing. Opponents of the bonds say they believe Regent is waiting to see if the U.S. Supreme Court case creates a friendlier legal climate for such bonds.

Joseph Conn, a spokesman for Americans United for Separation of Church and State, the organization that fought Liberty's bonds, says it appears that Regent hopes "that the Court will lower the rule of separation enough that they can go over" it.

The Regent spokeswoman says that to her knowledge the institution is not waiting for the Supreme Court to act, and that Regent officials expect that this bond issue, like the \$4-million one they received in 1984, will ultimately be approved.

## STATE NOTES

- Illinois court rules Yale alumni group ineligible for sales-tax exemption
- South Carolina's ethics law may bar payments for faculty travel costs

An Illinois court has ruled that a Yale University alumni group does not qualify as a charity for an exemption from paying sales taxes because its recruiting and fundraising efforts primarily benefit Yale, not the taxpayers.

The Appellate Court of Illinois also ruled that the Yale Club of Chicago did not qualify for the exemption as an educational institution because its activities "are clearly related to the educational goals or administrative needs of Yale."

State officials have long maintained that clubs performing similar activities do not qualify for the exemption. The Yale Club was the first such group to challenge the state's position in court.

The lawyer for the Yale Club, Donald L. Metzger, said the ruling did not adequately acknowl-

edge that the club raised money for scholarships and that its student-recruiting activities were conducted under university procedures. He also said that the decision's repeated references to Yale as an out-of-state institution showed that the court might have been influenced by parochialism.

"Illinois taxpayers benefit because we're helping send a lot of people to college," he said. Mr. Metzger said the actual impact of the ruling was not that great because the club did not typically spend a lot of money on goods, "but we felt that the principles were very important."

The State Supreme Court has denied the club's request for an appeal. —GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

Higher-education officials in South Carolina say the

state's new ethics law is so sweeping that it may prohibit the reimbursement of faculty members who travel to prepare research results or speak at conferences.

Fred R. Sheehy, commissioner of higher education, said executive director of the state ethics commission had met with college officials to discuss the new law. "But," Mr. Sheehy said, "we didn't get a definitive answer" to questions about honoraria and travel reimbursement.

The law is a voluminous document, and the state ethics commission and the state's Ethics Commission are still reviewing it. They have issued opinions on a case-by-case basis to clarify some of its provisions.

They also are compiling a list of recommended changes and amendments for state lawmakers to consider in the current legislative session.

This week the state Ethics Commission is expected to discuss a provision that is particularly troubling for higher-education officials. Under the law, which took effect on January 1, a public employee may not accept payments or gifts related to the performance of his or her official duties.

That appears to prohibit faculty members and college officials from accepting travel expenses or honoraria from non-state agencies or organizations, state officials say.

Said Francis Canaven, associate vice-president for public affairs at Clemson University: "If universities were expected to pay for all travel for faculty members, it would be an enormous burden."

—MARY CRYSTAL CAOS



## WASHINGTON UPDATE

- New federal committee will study future of higher education
- NIH to add funds for projects involving disabled researchers
- Temple U. prevails in dispute over state Medicaid payments

A top Education Department official, contending that higher education does not have a vision for the future, has established a committee to examine the challenges that colleges, universities, and trade schools will face in the next century.

Carolyn Reid-Wallace, Assistant Secretary for postsecondary education, told reporters last week that the "21st Century Committee" would examine student demographics and "think boldly and creatively" about the future. "What ought we to be teaching [students] and what kinds of issues ought we to be addressing?" she said.

Charles H. Kurella, director of the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, will head the committee of department personnel, which will seek advice from college administrators, business leaders, and lawmakers. Ms. Reid-Wallace said the committee's work would help colleges and "serve as a foundation for our work in this office for the next few years."

"In the higher-education community, we have not, for whatever reason, articulated an intellectual vision," she said. "We've just not done it."

In response to a question about whether the Education Department would provide more money for student aid if the committee concluded that such funds were needed, Ms. Reid-Wallace gave no assurances. "I would be very surprised if there was a student in this country who wanted to go to college who could not find a package of grants and loans that would support not the full cost of college, but a significant portion of that cost," she said. "I'd be very, very surprised if we could come up with 10 such students in all of America," she added.

Ms. Reid-Wallace said many things needed to be done to improve higher education that did not require additional funds, such as finding ways to encourage more female and minority-group students to pursue science and engineering.

—THOMAS J. DELONOVY

The National Institutes of Health will begin this month to provide supplemental funds to grant recipients who work with disabled faculty members or students on research projects.

The program was started in response to a 1989 report by the President's Task Force on Women, Minorities, and the Handicapped that stated that few disabled individuals were pursuing careers in science and engineering, according to Walter Schaffer, director of the Office of Research Training and Special Programs at NIH.

Visually impaired, deaf, mentally or emotionally ill, and learning-disabled students and faculty members are eligible to participate in the program, Mr. Schaffer said.

The disabled student or faculty

member must contribute to the project in a very real way," he stated. "We will not give extra funds to projects where disabled individuals are just washing dishes or feeding the rats."

Money will be provided for the salaries and certain expenses of the disabled student or faculty member. Also, money will go for equipment "that could help the individual with disabilities in the laboratory," he said.

Mr. Schaffer said the approach was based on a program that provides extra money to investigators who work with minority students and faculty members.

He said it was too early to know how much the program would cost the NIH.

—STEPHEN BARN

Temple University and other operators of hospitals that serve large numbers of poor patients won a legal victory last week when the U.S. Supreme Court let stand a ruling favoring Temple in its dispute with the state of Pennsylvania over Medicaid payments.

In declining to hear the case, the Court upheld two lower-court rulings that said Pennsylvania's reimbursement to Temple for its cost of serving Medicaid patients were inadequate and therefore illegal.

The Court's action directly affects only the states in the Third Circuit Court of Appeals—Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

—CHIEF CLERK

## WASHINGTON ALMANAC

## IN FEDERAL AGENCIES

**Energy conservation.** The Department of Energy has proposed rules that would clarify procedures for participation in the Institutional Conservation Program, which provides grants to colleges for conducting audits to increase energy efficiency in their buildings. Comments from the public must be received by February 14 (*Federal Register*, January 6, Pages 422-43).

**Research.** The Department of Energy has issued final rules that make changes in its policies for awarding research grants and set forth procedures for using human subjects in research (*Federal Register*, January 2, Pages 1-5).

**Volunteer education benefits.** The Department of Veterans Affairs has proposed rules that would revise provisions for determining whether a person receiving benefits can change programs of education. Comments from the public must be received by February 10 (*Federal Register*, January 9, Pages 865-6).

## CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS

**Since changes frequently occur with little advance notice, it is advisable to check with committees on or near the hearing dates.**

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**Indirect costs.** January 10. Hearing on indirect costs to colleges for the federal contract. House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, 1055 (2-441).

**National Science Foundation.** February 23, 26. Hearings on the reauthorization of the National Science Founda-

tion. But a lawyer for Temple said the decision would strengthen legal hands of hospital operators throughout the nation who believe their states are shortchanging them in Medicaid reimbursements.

"This decision means the states do not have a free hand in cutting their Medicaid appropriations simply to satisfy their budgetary needs," said George E. Moore, university counsel at Temple.

Medicaid, the federal program that provides medical care for the poor, requires states to pay about half the costs.

Temple and 130 other hospital operators challenged Pennsylvania's reimbursement rates in 1988 after the state reduced its Medicaid spending by 14 per cent for budgetary reasons. The state also imposed a cap on the surcharge it required to pay in hospitals that, like Temple's, serve a disproportionate number of indigent patients. The federal district and appeals courts agreed that the rates were "arbitrary and inequitable."

Lawyers for Pennsylvania told the Supreme Court to take the case and reverse the rulings to prevent "inherent" of lawsuits that could ultimately result in states being forced to make cutbacks in other programs that serve the poor. They also said the lower courts had exceeded their authority in requiring Pennsylvania to increase its reimbursements.

—CHIEF CLERK

**Health.** Contact: House Science, Space, and Technology Subcommittee on Science; (202) 225-8944.

**Education.** February 22. Hearing on education. Contact: House Science, Space, and Technology Subcommittee on Science; (202) 225-8944.

**Energy.** January 28, 29. Hearings on making permanent a number of tax breaks, including deductions for business-related research, donation of art to museums, and employee-education benefits. Contact: House Committee on Ways and Means; (202) 225-3425.

## WASHINGTON PEOPLE

**Neomi H. Cohen,** a state representative from Connecticut, has been appointed by Education Secretary Lamar Alexander to the National Assessment Governing Board.

**William H. Hume,** vice-president for administrative services and director of student affairs at the University of North Carolina, has been appointed by Secretary Alexander to the National Assessment Governing Board.

**William J. Hume,** chairman of the board of the Harkness Foundation, has been appointed by Secretary Alexander to the National Assessment Governing Board.

## Give &amp; Take

Iowa State University has made good on its threat to sue companies that refused to pay royalties on a patent it holds on an electronic device used in fax machine machines.

In 1990, the Iowa State University Research Foundation told about 40 fax-machine manufacturers that they were sitting on its patent for the device, developed by an Iowa graduate student. The foundation asked the companies to pay a licensing fee on sales of machines using the device from 1985 to 1991, when the patent expired.

Several companies paid. Others are working out payment agreements in the form of millions of dollars, campus officials say. But two companies have refused.

The foundation filed a lawsuit in Federal District Court in Des Moines last month against the companies, Xerox Manufacturing Co. Ltd. and the Xerox Corporation. The suit alleges both companies infringed on the university's patent and seeks damages.

According to an article in *The New York Times*, Stewart I. White, an attorney for Xerox, said, "We needed time to fully understand the matter, and they couldn't give us any more time."

A new book written by four scholars warns that future students will suffer if colleges and universities don't solve their economic problems.

The book, *Economic Challenges in Higher Education*, was released this month by the University of Chicago Press. Written by four economists from Cornell, Duke, and Vanderbilt Universities, the book was a project of the National Bureau of Economic Research, supported by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

*Economic Challenges* analyzes problems concerning education by explaining how higher education is affected by the nation's economy. It also proposes cures for ailing colleges. Among other ideas, it recommends that colleges hire more professors without Ph.D.'s.

**Hiram College** is getting tough with students who don't pay overdue tuition bills. It has expelled the students out of their dormitory rooms.

Last fall, the college warned that students who failed to pay their bills would be barred from classes and dormitories. Officials estimated the unpaid bills totaled several hundred thousand dollars.

When students with overdue bills returned this semester, they found locks on their dormitory-room doors had been changed. To get new keys, the students and their parents had to work out payment plans with college officials.

Hiram's strategy infuriated many. But only two students, one of whom owed more than \$12,000, had to be barred from the campus because they failed to pay up.

## Business &amp; Philanthropy



James Plarason of the John M. Olin Foundation: "Let's not raise questions about where funding comes from. All academic programs have to be funded. I'm not complaining that people on the other side are receiving funding, am I?"

## Olin Fund Gives Millions to Conservative Activities in Higher Education; Critics See Political Agenda

By LIZ McMIJEN

What do Allan Bloom, Dinesh D'Souza, Roger Kimball, William Bennett, the Hudson Center for Educational Affairs, and the National Association of Scholars have in common? Besides being sharply critical of what they regard as the left-wing tilt of American higher education, they have received thousands of dollars from one source—the John M. Olin Foundation.

Over the last 10 years or so, the Olin Foundation has given millions to support student newspapers, think tanks, and prominent thinkers writing about higher education. In a relatively short time, it has earned a reputation as a highly successful grant maker. One focused, strategic activities, calls it the most effective private foundation in the country.

It has also earned a few enemies. The problem, as some academics see it, is the conservative cast of the foundation's goals and its use of millions of dollars to support activities that directly challenge the spread of diversity and multiculturalism on campuses. Far from promoting objective, dispassionate scholarship, as it claims, the Olin Foundation has an explicit political agenda, with ties to officials in the Republican Party, these critics argue.

Involved in the PC Debate

Olin has come under fire from Teachers for a Democratic Culture, for example, a group formed to defend curricular reforms. Trying to call con-

temptation to the source of the financial backing of many critics of higher education, the group prepared a fact sheet about Olin grants that drew from the foundation's annual reports. The fact sheet was distributed at last month's annual meeting of the Modern Language Association.

"The whole issue of the politics of funding needs to be opened up and discussed much more thoroughly," says Gerald

Griff, a coordinator of Teachers for a Democratic Culture and an English professor at the University of Chicago.

As the debate simmers over "political correctness" and what should be taught in college curricula, the question of who supports what is a hot issue these days. The Olin Foundation, more than any other conservative fund, has become a player in that debate. And that makes its directors very happy.

James Pierson, the foundation's executive director, says Olin's grant support is aimed at opening up a "closed community" at colleges, where ideas that don't coincide with the prevailing "orthodoxy" are deemed racist or sexist. "Totalitarian" is not quite the right word for it, nor is "authoritarian," Mr. Pierson says. "It's certainly repressive. Whatever it is, it's bad for higher education."

**Open About Its Goals**

Although the foundation is open about its goals and the kind of projects it supports, Mr. Pierson challenges the use of the word "ideological" to describe the foundation's activities. "Ideology" suggests an orthodoxy, Mr. Pierson says. "Philosophical principles" might be a better way to characterize it. We have a different understanding of what is at stake here.

Criticism about sources of financial support strike Mr. Pierson as an attempt to silence debate. "Let's not

Continued on Following Page



## Olin Fund Gives Millions to Conservative Activities

Continued From Preceding Page  
funding questions about where funding comes from," Mr. Pierson says. "All academic programs have to be funded. I'm not complaining that people on the other side are receiving funding."

With assets of about \$70-million, the Olin Foundation ranks 266th among the country's large foundations in terms of overall wealth, but in terms of grant making, the foundation ranks much higher, 49th. By federal law, a foundation must spend at least 5 percent of its assets for charity. Olin awarded more than a quarter of its assets last year—more than \$19-million.

Over the years, the foundation has awarded an increasing proportion of its assets—a move, Mr. Pierson says, to eventually spend itself out of existence. "Mr. Olin didn't want it to be a permanent foundation, because they tend to get captured by people with different interests," he explains.

### Major Defense Supplier

Although the foundation was established in 1953, it didn't begin significant grant making until the death of its donor in 1982. John Merrill Olin was the son of Frank M. Olin, the founder of one of the companies that eventually became the Olin Corporation, a large manufacturing company that today produces chemicals, metal products, industrial papers, skin, and sporting ammunition. The company is also a major defense supplier. In 1977, Mr. Olin chose William E. Simon, former Treasury Secretary under Presidents Nixon and Ford, to succeed him as president of the foundation. Mr. Simon continues to serve in that role. As with most foundations, Mr. Simon and

other trustees make the final decision about who will get grants; one or more applicants receive support. Many grants are renewed each year, but occasionally Olin will solicit the opinions of grant recipients about proposals.

The general purpose of the foundation, as laid out by Mr. Olin, is to "provide support for projects that reflect or strengthen the economic, political, and cultural institutions upon which the American heritage of constitutional government and private enterprise is based." The foundation's Board of Trustees has authorized grants in four areas: public policy research, strategic and international studies, American institutions, and law and the legal system.

Of the \$19-million that Olin awarded last year, about \$12-million went to higher education. Several million went to universities for programs in law and economics, a field developed at the University of Chicago in the 1960's that applies economic principles to the study of law. (Although many law and economics scholars maintain that the discipline does not have a political agenda associated with it, the field has been criticized by some scholars on the left for its orientation toward free-market economics.) Several million also went for Olin faculty fellowships in various disciplines.

Mr. Pierson draws a distinction between the grants the foundation awards for research on economic, legal, and other public-policy topics—grants awarded on the basis of scholarly merit, he adds—and those related to the political-congress debate. The latter, Mr. Pierson says, comprise a small portion of the awards, about \$1-

million last year, but tend to be "somewhat overstated."

Among conservative intellectuals, the fund has many fans, but it even has a few admirers among people unsympathetic with its goals. Although he describes himself as someone with differences with the positions Olin supports, Waldemar A. Nielsen, an adviser to several major foundations and a noted observer of philanthropy, says Olin has the most focused and effective strategy of any foundation in the country.

**"Look at the mush and incoherence coming out of other foundations. In comparison, Olin is a sharp-edged, attacking machine."**

"Look at the mush and incoherence coming out of other foundations," he says. "In comparison, Olin is a sharp-edged, attacking machine."

Mr. Nielsen, who has written two histories of major foundations, notes that the 1960's were the "heyday" of liberal foundations, which, in addressing the social problems of the day, had a "hand in glove" relationship with the government. Conservative foundations, including the Olin Foundation and the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundations and the H. Smith Richardson Charitable Trust.

The critics say it is hypocritical for the NAS not to call itself conservative when most of its money comes from conservative foundations. "This shows what has been evident about the NAS all along—that it is a right-wing group," says Mr. Wiener.

Stephen H. Hatch, president of the NAS, says such criticism is an attempt to condemn unjust "guilt by association." "If we're funded by the Ku Klux Klan, people could draw some obvious conclusions," Mr. Hatch says. "Yes, we are funded by Olin. But that doesn't mean that Olin and the NAS are the same organization. Nor do we have responsibility for everything they do."

Mr. Hatch adds that criticism of the sources of the NAS's support are a "manifestation of the unhealthy intellectual atmosphere prevalent on college campuses."

Even those critical of Olin admire the way it has been able to secure private support.

On campuses, "The Olin Foundation has massive resources at its disposal, a phenomenal amount of money to support these kinds of activities," says Jan W. Wiener, a history professor at the University of California at Irvine, whose essay on the Olin Foundation is included in a new book, *Professors, Politics and Power*. "The other side has nothing to compare it to. There's no imbalance between the resources of the academic right and the academic left."

Mr. Wiener and other critics of Olin have sharp complaints for its support of the National Association of Scholars, which bills itself

as a mainstream organization made up of people of diverse political persuasions opposed to the "politicization of academic life." With an annual budget of almost \$900,000, the NAS has received grants from several other conservative foundations, including the Sarah Scaife and the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundations and the H. Smith Richardson Charitable Trust.

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## Business & Philanthropy

that certain ideas are being established in a system of books, networks of libraries, and other resources. The *Darwinian Review* is a journal of student newspapers. The Madison County National Affairs, which received \$115,000 from Olin, sponsors some 60 conservative student publications.

"It's a great system," says Wiener. "I wish these departments had the resources to do these things. The system, he says, was successful with Mr. D'Souza, who was a professor at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, based his study on Current Population Surveys from 1972 to 1988. The surveys were conducted every October by the Bureau of the Census.

Mr. Hauser said that minority students might be more likely to attend college than whites from similar backgrounds because they are more likely to have difficulty finding jobs after they graduate from high school. "When you don't have opportunities in the labor market, you have to keep going to school," said Mr. Hauser. "In the black community, more schooling has been the traditional route to mobility and prestige."

The report on the study also notes that although the number of black students entering college has been increasing, the proportion of black high-school graduates who go on to college has been declining since the late 1960's.

Copies of the report, "Trends in College Entry Among Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics, 1972-1988," are available for \$3.50 each from the Institute for Research on Minority Students, 108 Observatory Drive, 3412 Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.

A University of Houston faculty, whose members have long been criticized for building overly parties and vandalizing property, has been shut down. The decision to revoke the charter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon's chapter was made last month by the fraternity's national organization. The action followed an incident last summer in which a woman's finger was bitten off, allegedly by a fraternity member.

National fraternity leaders will consider reinstating the chapter in four years. University officials had earlier suspended the chapter's registration because of complaints from the community.

Students from a historically black college and a predominantly white institution are getting to know each other better by living in each other's dormitories, attending lectures together, and studying joint performances. The partnership between the predominantly white Lynchburg College and historically black Virginia Union University is intended to promote racial harmony among students and to improve their understanding of cultural diversity. Established by a two-year grant from the Jesse Ball duPont Religious, Charitable, and Educational Fund, the program encourages interaction between students and faculty and staff members on the two campuses.

## Note Book

A new study has found that black and Hispanic students stand a better chance of going to college than do white students who all have the same socioeconomic background.

Robert M. Hauser, director of the Institute for Research on Minority Students, University of Wisconsin at Madison, based his study on Current Population Surveys from 1972 to 1988. The surveys were conducted every October by the Bureau of the Census.

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## Students

### Minority-Group Enrollment at Colleges Rose 10% From 1988 to 1990, Reaching Record Levels

Black students showed largest two-year gain since 1980, to reach high of 1.2 million, U.S. reports

By JEAN EVANGELAP

The college enrollment of minority-group members rose 10 percent from 1988 to 1990, reaching record levels for all groups, the U.S. Department of Education said last week.

In a report of its biennial survey on the racial and ethnic characteristics of college students, the department cited the following figures:

■ From 1988 to 1990, the enrollment of American Indians and Alaska Natives rose 10.8 percent, to 103,000.  
■ The enrollment of Asian and Pacific Islanders climbed 11.7 percent, to 555,000.  
■ The number of black, non-Hispanic students increased 8.2 percent, to 1,223,000.

■ The ranks of Hispanic students rose 11.5 percent, to 758,000.  
■ The number of white, non-Hispanic college students went up 3.8 percent, to 10,475,000.

■ The enrollment of foreign students—non-resident aliens studying in the United States on a temporary basis—grew 10 percent, to 397,000.

Over all, white students accounted for 73.9 percent of the 13.7 million students enrolled in 1990, followed by blacks, 8.9 percent; Hispanics, 5.5 percent; Asians, 4 percent; foreigners, 2.9 percent; and American Indians, 0.8 percent.

The American Council on Education, in

a new report that included the Education Department's 1990 enrollment statistics, called the minority-group figures "encouraging signs for the future" but warned that the gains were threatened by the current economic recession.

"We cannot allow attempts to balance federal and state budgets to eradicate efforts on behalf of minorities in higher education," said Robert H. Atwell, the council's president.

"We would be wrong to look at the numbers, see progress, and conclude that recruitment and retention programs on behalf of underserved groups are no longer necessary," he continued. "We made that mistake in the late 1970's, and we have been struggling ever since to regain those lost advances."

The enrollment of black students, a key

### 1990 Racial and Ethnic Enrollment and 2-Year Gains

	Enrollment	2-Year Gain
American Indian	103,000	10.8%
Asian	555,000	11.7%
Black	1,223,000	8.2%
Hispanic	758,000	11.5%
White	10,475,000	3.8%
Foreign	397,000	10.0%
Total	13,750,000	5.5%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

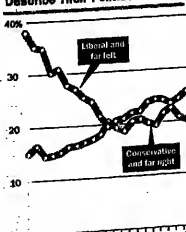
### More Freshmen Say They Are Choosing Colleges Based on Costs

By MICHAEL K. COLLISON

More than in the past, students now let their pocketbooks guide them when it comes to choosing a college, a wide-ranging survey of freshmen has found.

The survey was conducted last summer and fall by the Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California at Los Angeles. The results are based on responses from 210,000 students enrolled at 421 colleges and universities.

### How College Freshmen Describe Their Political Views



### More Plan to Get Jobs

More students also must work to pay their college expenses, the survey found. Thirty-seven percent of the students surveyed in 1991 said there was a "very good chance" that they would have to get a job to help pay for college. In 1990, 34 percent thought they would have to work. The number of students who said they would have to work full time to pay their college expenses rose to 4.8 percent in 1991 from 3.5 percent in 1988.

"Taken together, these figures suggest that neither financial aid nor personal or family resources are keeping pace with the costs of attending college," said Eric L.

concern among educators and policy makers, showed the largest two-year gain since 1980.

From 1988 to 1990, the number of black male students grew 7.4 percent, to 476,000. The total edged past the previous high of 470,000 reached in 1976, the year the survey was first conducted. The number of black female students rose 8.7 percent from 1988 to 1990, reaching a record high of 747,000.

### College-Going Rate Is Stable

Although black enrollment rose 10.5 percent during the 1980's, the college-going rate of blacks remained stable. During the decade, the proportion of 18-to-24-year-old black high-school graduates enrolled in college averaged about 28 percent, according to Census Bureau statistics cited in the department report.

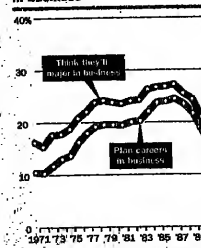
The enrollment of Hispanic students followed a similar pattern. The number of such students jumped nearly 61 percent from 1980 to 1990, but the college-going rate of 18-to-24-year-old Hispanic high-school graduates remained steady at about 29 percent.

In contrast, the college-going rate of white youths increased from 33 percent in 1980 to 40 percent in 1990, while the rate of white students rose 8.6 percent from 1980 to 1990.

Because of an inadequate sample size, figures on the college-participation levels

Continued on Page A37

### Freshman's Interest in Business



### Recipients of Olin Grants: a Sampler

For an idea of who's not at the academic right, a look at the annual report of the John M. Olin Foundation is instructive. Listed among the Olin Foundation's grant recipients in 1991 are many of the critics who have recently made a name for themselves, writing about what they believe to be the leftist bias in higher education.

A sampling of the grants that the foundation awarded last year, according to its forthcoming annual report:

■ \$98,400 for a research fellowship for Dineesh D'Souza at the American Enterprise Institute.  
■ \$100,000 to the Center for Individual Rights in Washington, to establish an "academic freedom defense fund."  
■ \$125,000 to the National Association of Scholars for educational activities.  
■ \$20,000 to Clark University for a book by Christine Hoff.  
■ \$800,000 to the University of Chicago for programs and fellowships at the Olin Center, a program directed by Allan Bloom.

■ \$26,000 to the Manhattan Institute for Public Policy Research for research on multiculturalism by Linda Chavez.  
■ \$92,000 to Vanderbilt University for a project run by Chester E. Finn Jr., "to achieve [the] movement for educational reform."

■ \$18,000 to New York University for a book by Carol Janzono on multiculturalism.

In addition, at a meeting last month, the foundation approved several other grants: ■ \$2.75 million to the Hudson Institute for a fellowship for William J. Bennett.  
■ \$144,000 to the Madison Center for Education, Affairs for the Collegegate Network of college newspapers and for "Diversity magazine. The foundation also approved a \$90,000 grant to this center for American Law and Society.

■ \$100,000 to the National Association of Scholars to establish the National Academy of Arts, which is intended to serve as an alternative to the National Endowment for the Arts. ■ \$100,000 to the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools.

## PRIVATE SUPPORT

### Foundation Grants

**ATAT FOUNDATION**  
880 Madison Avenue  
New York 10022-3287  
Black colleges. For the fiscal year: \$17-million to United Negro College Fund.

**ULLMOHMENT**  
2805 North Main Street  
P.O. Box 8888  
Indianapolis 46206  
Adolescents. For a study of the determinants of adolescent delinquency: \$107,069 over three years to Cornell U.

**AMERICAN STUDIES**. For historical research on Protestantism and social change: \$795,335 over three years to Harvard U.  
**GOVERNANCE**. For research on changes in governance: \$790,679 over three years to Yale U.  
**THEOLOGICAL STUDIES**. For a curriculum of theological studies that incorporates education on issues of public life: \$1-million over two years to Harvard U.

**Gifts & Bequests**  
Nashville College. For renovation of South Hall: \$1-million challenge gift from Hedy Case.

**Blinn College**. For support of project to establish the Center for the Study of Texas History.

**Harvard University**. For a faculty research center for the study of the history of the book: \$1.2-million for the humanities; \$1.2-million for the sciences.

**John W. Alden**. For a new residence hall: \$1-million from Rosemary Alden.

**Indiana State University (ISU)**. For a program to study the history of the book: \$1-million from ISU.

**ISU**. For a program to study the history of the book: \$1-million from ISU.

**Teach for America**. For support of program: \$1-million from Teach for America.

**University of Florida**. For the development of a program to study the history of the book: \$1-million from the state of Florida.







## More Freshmen Choose Colleges Based on Costs, Study Finds

Continued From Page A33

cost less this academic year. Admissions officials have said that the stagnant economy made students and their parents more price-conscious and prompted some of the more expensive private colleges to offer more scholarship.

The survey, which has been conducted annually for the past 25 years, questioned students on a wide range of personal and academic issues. It also found:

■ Students make far greater use of their personal computers than they have in the past. The number who said they frequently used personal computers increased to 37 percent in 1991, up from 28 percent in 1989.

■ More students have completed remedial work in high school or will need such work in college. For example, 12 percent of the students questioned in 1991 said they expected to need remedial help in English, compared with 10 percent of the students in 1990.

■ High-school students had had

less interaction with teachers outside the classroom than in previous years. The proportion of students who reported they had visited a high-school teacher's home was at an all-time low of 28 percent.

■ Students' interest in business

**"These figures suggest that neither financial aid nor personal or family resources are keeping pace with the costs of attending college"**

declined for the fourth year in a row. In 1991, only 15.6 percent of the freshmen surveyed said they wanted to major in business, compared with 27 percent in 1987, the peak year. By contrast, interest in the health professions is rising. Thirteen percent of the students said they wanted to major in the

health professions, up from 7 percent in 1987. And after years of declining interest, more students expressed interest in nursing careers: 5 percent of those surveyed in 1991, compared with a low of 2 percent in 1987.

■ The proportion of students who call themselves politically liberal increased slightly for the second straight year, to 26 percent. The proportion of those who call themselves conservative declined to 20 percent, down from 23 percent in 1989. The report said that the figures did not reflect the "widespread claim of growing conservatism" among students.

■ Eighty-seven percent of those surveyed agreed with the statement, "Just because a man thinks a woman 'has led him on' does not entitle him to have sex with her." Eighty-three percent agreed with the statement when the question was first asked in 1987.

Copies of the report on the survey, "The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991," are available for \$20 each from the Higher Education Research Institute, UCLA Graduate School of Education, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles 90024.

## U.S. Projections of Enrollment Revised Upward

Continued From Page A1

and older. Such students will account for 23 percent of the enrollment in 2002, up from 19 percent in 1990. The share of enrollment of those under age 25 will remain at about 57 percent over the period, while the proportion of those from the ages of 25 to 34 will drop to 20 percent from 25 percent.

The number of new high-school graduates is expected to remain stable at about 2.4 million a year over the next several years. Beginning in 1995, the number of graduates will rise, leveling off at about 2.9 million from 1999 to 2002.

Following the pattern of enrollment increases, the number of academic degrees awarded annually by colleges is expected to rise steadily through the next decade. From 1991 to 2001, the number of associate degrees awarded will rise 15 percent, to 539,000; bachelor's degrees will increase 12 percent, to 1.2 million; and doctor-



Elaine El-Khawas: Jobs for high-school graduates have dried up, and college training has become the new minimum.

al degrees will increase 7 percent, to 41,400.

Copies of the department's 28-page forecast, "Projections of Education Statistics to 2002," are available for \$12 each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Mail Stop 398, Washington 20540-9328. Request stock number 050-100-04473-9.

Students

Students

## Minority-Group Rolls Rise 10%, Reaching a Record Level

Continued From Page A33

of American Indian and Asian students are not available.

Minority students were more likely than whites to be enrolled in undergraduate programs, according to the department report. Among minority students, 91.2 percent were undergraduates and 8.8 percent were graduate and professional-school students. For white students, the comparable figures were 85.5 percent and 13.5 percent.

Black and white students selected public institutions over private ones at the same rate, about 60 percent of each group attending public colleges in 1990. The representation of students of other racial

**"We cannot allow attempts to balance federal and state budgets to eradicate efforts on behalf of minorities."**

and ethnic backgrounds in public colleges was higher, with such institutions attracting 87 percent of American Indians, 86 percent of Hispanics, and 80 percent of Asians.

Following the pattern of the 1987, minority students were more likely than white students to enroll at two-year colleges. In 1990, 66 percent of minority and 57 percent of white students attended two-year institutions.

Congressional problems with the 1990 survey, the department urged that caution be used in interpreting data for public two-year institutions. Because of incomplete responses from such colleges in California, Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, and South Dakota, the department estimated the distribution of enrollment by race and ethnicity for about one-third of community-college enrollments. The department typically applied the 1988 distribution to the 1990 figures on total enrollment.

**Progress 'Uneven at Best'**

The Education Department statistics cover students enrolled in the United States and the District of Columbia, and exclude those in Puerto Rico and other outlying areas. The American Council on Edu-

cation's annual report included a special section on racial and ethnic employment trends in colleges and universities.

Minority progress in college employment has been "uneven at best," the report said, with American Indians, blacks, Hispanics, and U.S.-born Asians "severely underrepresented" on most college faculties. In 1989, about 11.5 percent of full-time faculty members were members of minority groups, up from 9 percent a decade earlier.

**Efforts 'Still Much Needed'**

The share of minority faculty members with tenure remained stable during the 1980's at about 60 percent, while the proportion of white faculty members with tenure went up three percentage points, to 72 percent.

From 1979 to 1989, the proportion of full-time college workers who were minority-group members rose from 18 percent to 20 percent. However, American Indians, blacks, and Hispanics were more likely than white men to hold non-faculty and non-managerial jobs.

"Affirmative and targeted efforts are still much needed, and, in fact, must be strengthened during the 1990's if higher education is to increase the representation of people of color in faculty and leadership positions," the council said in its report.

The council called on colleges to work to increase the number of minority Ph.D. recipients to make the faculty hiring process more equitable and to ensure that once hired, faculty faculty members are "supported and mentored to achieve success in teaching, research and publication."

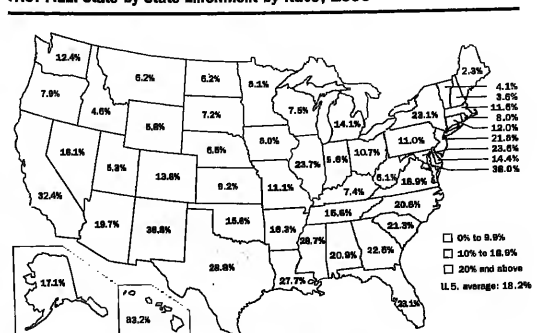
Copies of the American Council on Education study, "The Truth on Education Study: Report on Minorities in Higher Education," are available for \$10.50, prepaid, from A.C.E. Publications, Department, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036.

Copies of the U.S. Department of Education report on "Trends in Racial/Ethnic Enrollment in Higher Education: Fall 1980 through Fall 1990," are available free of charge from the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Education Information Branch, Room 310, 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington 20208-5641; (800) 424-1616.

## 1990 Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Total	103,558	1,223,768	10,875,397	367,405	10,875,397	367,405
Male	50,445	652,648	5,340,265	180,200	5,340,265	180,200
Female	53,113	571,120	5,535,132	187,205	5,535,132	187,205
Two-year	48,343	715,344	4,641,342	177,322	4,641,342	177,322
Four-year	55,215	508,424	6,234,055	190,083	6,234,055	190,083
Graduate	4,855	1,224,768	10,875,397	367,405	10,875,397	367,405
Undergraduate	98,703	1,222,544	10,875,397	367,405	10,875,397	367,405

FACT FILE: State-by-State Enrollment by Race, 1990



The map shows the proportion of enrollments in each state comprising American Indian, Asian, black, and Hispanic students.

	Total	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Alabama	247,117	591	1,699	48,150	1,138	190,920	4,580
Alaska	29,833	2,848	740	1,079	634	24,284	468
Arizona	284,736	8,845	8,118	7,585	28,618	205,878	8,895
Arkansas	90,425	438	740	12,988	431	75,187	1,471
California	1,773,746	21,005	215,416	114,804	222,749	1,131,741	66,031
Colorado	231,547	2,315	5,417	6,943	17,319	194,943	4,810
Connecticut	189,480	433	4,362	9,952	5,648	144,285	4,820
Delaware	42,004	99	710	4,710	548	38,155	784
D.C.	80,899	270	3,222	24,770	1,405	40,917	9,024
Florida	538,389	1,818	10,871	53,400	58,480	397,860	16,132
Georgia	251,810	548	4,241	49,199	2,740	189,189	5,893
Hawaii	53,772	122	31,356	1,457	1,002	16,132	3,663
Idaho	61,884	485	706	310	1,004	48,024	1,352
Illinois	729,248	2,245	32,353	89,218	49,932	541,347	16,151
Indiana	283,015	720	3,913	16,323	4,381	251,389	7,290
Iowa	170,515	441	2,430	4,044	1,587	155,204	6,809
Kansas	183,478	1,969	6,045	7,117	3,538	143,116	5,340
Kentucky	177,852	508	1,343	10,491	738	162,549	2,225
Louisiana	168,699	858	2,883	44,738	3,448	130,361	4,513
Maine	57,185	398	418	298	195	55,487	392
Maryland	264,882	852	11,894	44,682	5,026	195,079	7,629
Massachusetts	148,874	1,220	16,144	18,376	12,501	349,518	21,117
Michigan	569,803	3,547	10,993	56,786	9,064	475,505	14,178
Minnesota	253,789	2,002	4,948	4,143	1,939	235,231	5,528
Mississippi	122,883	377	783	33,899	395	85,699	1,930
Missouri	269,407	1,132	4,487	23,050	3,434	250,758	6,546
Montana	35,876	2,427	120	1,114	280	32,200	735
Nebraska	112,831	729	1,178	7,273	1,559	104,620	2,022
Nevada	61,726	229	2,559	2,931	3,408	50,910	877
New Hampshire	59,510	729	760	669	490	58,522	840
New Jersey	323,947	776	14,340	33,113	21,642	241,688	12,410
New Mexico	85,596	4,596	1,125	2,176	23,835	52,753	1,491
New York	1,040,484	3,914	49,171	112,173	74,835	783,074	47,317
North Carolina	353,990	3,082	5,622	62,032	2,628	273,874	4,852
North Dakota	37,178	1,615	285	248	185	34,380	1,158
Ohio	558,702	1,422	7,366	45,270	5,467	482,201	13,996
Oklahoma	173,221	9,809	2,904	11,818	2,835	140,885	5,592
Oregon	166,841	1,894	6,321	2,153	2,990	145,797	7,886
Pennsylvania	804,080	1,011	13,588	44,009	7,709	523,157	14,586
Rhode Island	78,273	222	1,891	2,558	1,608	69,974	2,022
South Carolina	159,302	334	1,494	31,177	911	122,884	2,422
South Dakota	34,208	478	2,283	3,240	1,302	28,654	648
Tennessee	228,238	478	2,707	80,458	148,296	817,628	24,144
Texas	901,457	1,322	2,243	861	2,233	110,150	4,894
Utah	121,303	131	689	375	428	34,178	717
Vermont	36,398	192	800	11,400	49,566	280,788	6,027
Virginia	283,278	3,854	15,424	7,361	8,122	225,213	5,304
Washington	84,790	138	888	3,180	380	78,705	1,416
West Virginia	299,774	2,060	4,991	10,667	4,802	271,068	6,278
Wisconsin	31,328	444	384	284	905	28,952	567
Wyoming	31,328	444	384	284	905	28,952	567
Total	13,710,150	102,618	584,803	1,223,303	758,054	10,874,784	398,588

High proportions of enrollment figures for public two-year institutions were imputed based on 1988 data because institutions did not provide complete statistics on 1990 enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FACT FILE: Projections of College Enrollment, Degrees and High-School Graduates, 1991 to 2002

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>College enrollment</b>												
Total	14,106,000	14,235,000	14,386,000	14,512,000	14,621,000	14,803,000	14,978,000	15,227,000	15,462,000	15,692,000	15,885,000	16,050,800
Men	6,733,000	6,818,000	6,931,000	6,948,000	6,954,000	7,047,000	7,169,000	7,297,000	7,474,000	7,683,000	7,801,000	7,922,000
Women	7,373,000	7,417,000	7,455,000	7,564,000	7,667,000	7,756,000	7,809,000	7,930,000	8,008,000	8,009,000	8,084,000	8,128,800
Public	11,082,000	11,082,000	11,187,000	11,306,000	11,393,000	11,537,000	11,673,000	11,864,000	12,043,000	12,230,000	12,356,000	12,478,000
Private	3,123,000	3,153,000	3,179,000	3,207,000	3,228,000	3,266,000	3,306,000	3,363,000	3,419,000	3,472,000	3,530,000	3,582,800
Full-time	7,944,000	8,711,000	7,865,000	7,849,000	7,886,000	8,006,000	8,212,000	8,408,000	8,684,000	8,770,000	8,906,000	9,035,000
Part-time	6,261,000	6,364,000	6,471,000	6,593,000	6,633,000	6,796,000	6,766,000	6,819,000	6,878,000	6,922,000	6,999,000	6,995,800
Full-time equivalent *	10,106,000	10,171,000	10,232,000	10,321,000	10,385,000	10,618,000	10,856,000	10,871,000	11,077,000	11,270,000	11,418,000	11,581,800
<b>Four-year institutions</b>												
Total	8,844,000	8,923,000	8,980,000	9,098,000	9,120,000	9,227,000	9,340,000	9,500,000	9,595,000	9,812,000	9,927,000	10,041,000
Public	6,093,000	6,045,000	6,088,000	6,138,000	6,176,000	6,247,000	6,320,000	6,386,000	6,539,000	6,646,000	6,727,000	6,803,000
Private	2,851,000	2,878,000	2,902,000	2,827,000	2,944,000	2,980,000	3,020,000	3,014,000	3,056,000	3,164,000	3,200,000	3,238,000
<b>Two-year institutions</b>												
Total	5,261,000	6,312,000	5,396,000	5,446,000	5,501,000	5,576,000	5,644,000	5,727,000	5,807,000	5,882,000	5,938,000	5,989,800
Public	4,889,000	5,038,000	5,099,000	5,166,000	5,218,000	5,280,000	5,339,000	5,430,000	5,504,000	5,574,000	5,628,000	5,678,000
Private	272,000	274,000	297,000	280,000	283,000	286,000	291,000	287,000	303,000	308,000	310,000	314,000
<b>Undergraduate</b>												
Total	12,084,000	12,185,000	12,247,000	12,356,000	12,446,000	12,610,000	12,768,000	12,998,000	13,216,000	13,430,000	13,698,000	13,748,000
Public	8,747,000	9,818,000	9,892,000	9,987,000	10,085,000	10,196,000	10,229,000	10,398,000	10,716,000	10,841,000	10,969,000	11,084,000
Private	2,337,000	2,347,000	2,366,000	2,369,000	2,384,000	2,414,000	2,489,000	2,467,000	2,446,000	2,585,000	2,728,000	2,664,000
<b>Graduates</b>												
Total	1,712,000	1,752,000	1,793,000	1,828,000	1,842,000	1,856,000	1,872,000	1,888,000	1,901,000	1,908,000	1,915,000	1,926,000
Public	1,106,000	1,134,000	1,160,000	1,182,000	1,192,000	1,203,000	1,212,000	1,223,000	1,231,000	1,238,000	1,241,000	1,246,000
Private	604,000	618,000	633,000	646,000	650,000	653,000	660,000	665,000	670,000	670,000	674,000	680,000
<b>Professional</b>												
Total	309,000	318,000	326,000	330,000	336,000	337,000	338,000	338,000	341,000	346,000	348,000	350,000
Public	127,000	131,000	135,000	136,000	139,000	134,000	139,000	140,000	142,000	143,000	145,000	146,000
Private	182,000	187,000	191,000	194,000	194,000	197,000	198,000	201,000	203,000	205,000	207,000	204,000
<b>Degrees</b>												
<b>Associate</b>												
Total	470,000	477,000	478,000	478,000	480,000	487,000	490,000	495,000	500,000	508,000	516,000	519,000
Men	200,000	205,000	204,000	204,000	203,000	204,000	205,000	208,000	209,000	213,000	215,000	218,000
Women	270,000	272,000	272,000	274,000	277,000	283,000	285,000	287,000	291,000	295,000	301,000	301,000
<b>Bachelor's</b>												
Total	1,064,000	1,081,000	1,101,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,068,000	1,100,000	1,102,000	1,114,000	1,129,000	1,154,000	1,189,000
Men	492,000	495,000	514,000	511,000	510,000	507,000	503,000	500,000	507,000	509,000	512,000	528,000
Women	572,000	586,000	587,000	589,000	590,000	561,000	596,000	598,000	607,000	620,000	642,000	661,000
<b>Master's</b>												
Total	327,000	338,000	343,000	350,000	354,000	354,000	356,000	357,000	362,000	365,000	371,000	383,000
Men	150,000	158,000	159,000	162,000	164,000	164,000	165,000	166,000	168,000	173,000	179,000	184,000
Women	177,000	180,000	184,000	188,000	190,000	190,000	191,000	191,000	194,000	192,000	192,000	199,000
<b>Doctorate</b>												
Total	38,700	38,300	39,800	39,000	40,200	40,400	40,400	40,800	41,100	41,200	41,400	41,400
Men	24,200	24,300	25,400	25,400	25,800	26,300	26,400	26,800	27,000	27,200	27,400	27,400
Women	14,500	15,000	15,400	15,600	15,400	15,600	15,600	15,600	15,600	15,600	15,600	15,600
<b>First-professional</b>												
Total	73,800	80,100	82,800	85,500	87,800	88,100	88,100	89,100	90,900	92,300	92,800	94,400
Men	44,200	49,000	50,400	51,500	52,500	52,800	52,800	53,500	54,800	55,300	56,000	57,000
Women	28,800	31,100	32,200	34,000	35,300	35,300	35,300	35,600	36,100	37,000	36,800	37,400
<b>High-school graduates</b>												
Total	2,456,000	2,446,000	2,470,000	2,464,000	2,588,000	2,616,000	2,719,000	2,831,000	2,886,000	2,932,000	2,843,000	2,882,000
Public	2,210,000	2,189,000	2,215,000	2,206,000	2,288,000	2,346,000	2,438,000	2,538,000	2,587,000	2,626,000	2,636,000	2,684,000
Private	285,000	285,000	285,000	285,000	285,000	285,000	281,000	283,000	287,000	286,000	304,000	298,000
<small>*Note: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.</small>												



## Athletics

### NCAA's Leaders See Big Strides in Effort to Reshape Sports

Although academic standards are applauded, some observers question status of reforms

The National Football League and National Basketball Association already consider forming farm systems to train players, according to the National Collegiate Athletic Association's executive director, Richard D. Schultz.

Responding to complaints that tough new academic standards would limit access to NCAA colleges, Mr. Schultz noted at the association's annual convention that there were other avenues for underprepared athletes, including junior colleges and prep schools. "If that's not good enough," he said, "maybe it's time for the NFL and the NBA to establish farm systems so people who don't want to go to school can find another route to develop their skills."

A vote at the NCAA annual meeting could create a "new level of homesickness" in college sports. So said one person at the NCAA meeting, where delegates rejected a carefully crafted proposal that would have created a new non-scholarship, low-cost playing level for football in Division I.

Proponents of the new division, known as I-AA, argued that it was a necessary follow-up to a rule approved last year barring Division I colleges from playing football in Division III after August 1993. Division III members had complained that the 22 colleges that played basketball in Division I but football in Division III had an edge in size and resources over the "true" Division III colleges, although they played by the same set of rules.

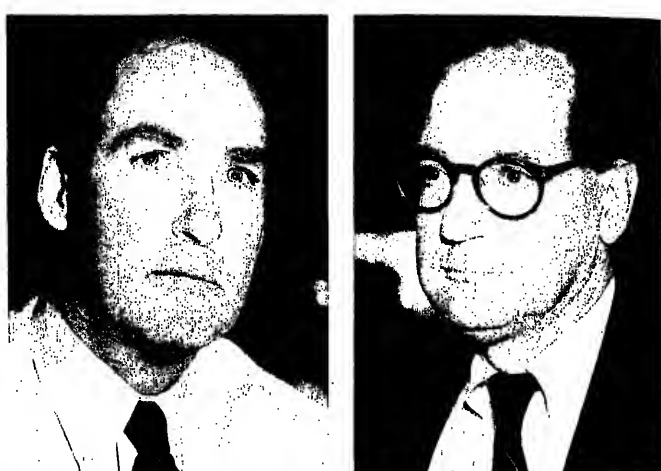
The proposal to create a I-AA subdivision was favored not only by the 22 affected colleges but by 25 or so Division I institutions that were interested in starting football teams if they could do so at a low cost. The proposal, which had to be approved by a majority of colleges in all three divisions, was rejected by Division II members, many of which objected to a proposal that would have barred their institutions from moving up to Division I to play in the new football division.

The Division I colleges without a home for their football program are exploring their options. They may either play in Division I-AA, which offers limited scholarships, or try to establish a non-scholarship playing level within Division I-AA.

The NCAA's delegates took a step—albeit a small one—toward giving athletes a smoother path to the professional leagues.

The delegates did not go so far as to give athletes the right to enter professional-league drafts without forfeiting their eligibility, as Mr. Schultz and advocates for athletes had urged.

But they did vote to give athletes the right to talk with executive professional teams to gauge their market value and how high they might go if they entered the drafts, as long as they do not use an agent in the negotiations.



James Delany of the Big Ten: "The national rule makers should hand the mantle to the institutions and the conferences."

Thomas K. Hearns, Jr., of president's commission: "We have done many of the major things that needed to be done."

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN  
With the adoption of tougher academic standards at its annual meeting this month, the National Collegiate Athletic Association has made major strides in its campaign to reshape college sports, its leaders say.

Since the NCAA's executive director, Richard D. Schultz, issued a stirring call in January 1990 for a "new model" of college sports, they say, the group has taken steps to achieve many of the goals he laid out. Costs and time demands on athletes have been reduced, presidents have re-evaluated themselves as the association's dominant force, and a formula for sharing television revenues more fairly has been introduced, to name a few of the gains.

The key remaining component of the "reform" agenda—a plan to certify sports programs based on how well they "fit" in their colleges—is due for consideration at next January's annual meeting. "I think everybody believes that we have done many of the major things that needed to be done," said Thomas K. Hearns, Jr., president of Wake Forest University and a member of the NCAA's presidents' commission.

#### Strategic Plan for Next 5 Years

Mr. Hearns and other presidents are quick to add that they do not believe their work is done. They note that their strategic plan, which sets their agenda for the next three years, plots an aggressive course. While there is broad agreement about

the virtue of the new academic standards, many other observers of college sports are less generous about the other achievements of the last two years. Some say the reform movement has failed to reach some of its own objectives. They say that the cost cuts approved last

**"While some of the steps that have been taken are laudable, none of them really come to grips with the megaquestions, like the commercialism and the links to television revenues."**

year will do little to ease the escalating financial pressures on sports programs, and that colleges have yet to grapple head-on with the challenge of providing equitable treatment to women's sports.

Others note serious alarm clouds that hover over college sports in the form of legislation from federal and state lawmakers and tax scrutiny from the Internal Revenue Service. The NCAA's recent changes, they say, have done little to repair the damage college sports have done recently to the image of higher education.

Still others say the NCAA's leaders have barely acknowledged, let alone addressed, a more fundamental problem: That truly

meaningful changes cannot be accomplished until the NCAA diminishes the enormous financial incentives associated with winning and the perception that big-time sports are more professional than amateur. "No one at this point could feel truly secure about the future of college sport," said John Weistart, a sports-law expert at Duke University, in an interview. "While some of the steps that have been taken are laudable, none of them come to grips with the megaquestions, like the commercialism and the links to television revenues."

"We can take pride in what has been accomplished, but it would be naive to think that the real major steps are still ahead of us," said James J. Whalen, president of Ithaca College and former member of the presidents' panel. What college sports need, Mr. Whalen said, is "reform" but "revolution."

#### 'New Model' Proposed in 1990

The current wave of reform can be traced to Mr. Schultz's "new model" speech in January 1990. Three years earlier, the NCAA's members had rejected a series of cost-cutting measures offered by the presidents' commission, and the panel deeply divided over how to proceed, but dedicated itself to a period of study.

Mr. Schultz's 1990 speech was important because it marked the first time that a top official of the NCAA had urged significant change. He called for major changes

Continued on Page A40

#### ANAHEIM, CALIF.

Following are summaries of 67 rules changes that were adopted this month at the 86th annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association here.

Unless otherwise specified, the rules adopted at the convention take effect immediately.

#### Presidents' Commission's Reforms

**Core Curriculum Requirements**  
Increases to 13 from 11 the minimum number of high-school core courses that a freshman athlete in Division I or Division II must have completed to be eligible to compete or receive a sports scholarship in the first year of college, and requires that the two extra courses be in either English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. Effective date: August 1, 1993, for athletes first entering college on or after that date.

**Initial Eligibility Index**  
Increases to 2.5 from 2.0 the minimum grade-point average that an incoming Division I athlete must achieve in the 13 high-school core courses to be eligible to compete and receive a sports scholarship. As a result, the index now establishes a limited indexing system by which a freshman athlete who scores a 900 on the SAT or the ACT or a 21 on the American College Testing Program's exam can become eligible by obtaining a 2.0 grade-point average in the high-school core courses. An 850 on the SAT would equate to a 2.25 core GPA, an 800 would require a 2.25, and so on to the minimum 700, which would require a 2.5 core GPA. Effective date: August 1, 1993, for athletes first entering college on or after that date.

**Official Visit Prior to Early-Signing Period**  
Bars a recruit in all Division I sports that have early-signing periods from visiting other than football, women's volleyball, field hockey, soccer, and water polo from receiving an official paid visit to a campus before the early signing date unless the athlete has scored at least 700 on the SAT or 17 on the ACT or achieved a 2.0 grade-point average in at least seven core courses. Effective date: August 1, 1993.

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Bars a recruit in all Division I sports that have early-signing periods from visiting other than football, women's volleyball, field hockey, soccer, and water polo from receiving an official paid visit to a campus before the early signing date unless the athlete has scored at least 700 on the SAT or 17 on the ACT or achieved a 2.0 grade-point average in at least seven core courses. Effective date: August 1, 1993.

**Religious Progress—Mid-Year Transfer Students**  
Requires an athlete who transfers to a Division I or II college in the middle of an academic year to be certified under academic-minority rules at the beginning of the next fall term, even if the athlete does not compete during the spring semester.

**Religious Progress—Regular Academic Year**  
Specifies that 75 per cent of the credit hours earned by a Division I or II athlete to fulfill requirements for a degree must be earned during the regular academic year, leaving to 25 per cent the range of hours that may be earned during summer sessions. Limited exceptions may be granted by the NCAA's academic-religious committee. Effective date: August 1, 1993.

**Religious Progress—Fulfillment of Requirements**  
Requires a Division I athlete to complete successfully a minimum proportion of the course requirements in his or her degree program each year to be eligible to compete, and athletes must achieve minimum grade-point averages based on a proportion of the number of credit hours required for graduation at his or her institution. To be eligible under the new requirements, a student at a Division I or II college must have successfully completed 25 per cent of the course requirements in his or her degree program by the start of the third year of enrollment, and 75 per cent by the start of the fourth year.

Under the second requirement, a student who has not completed 25 per cent of the course requirements by the start of the third year must complete 25 per cent of the course requirements by the start of the fourth year, and a student entering the fourth year or beyond must complete 75 per cent of the course requirements by the start of the fourth year. The new rules may be requested through the NCAA's academic-religious committee. Effective date: August 1, 1993.

**Hardship Waiver—Division I**  
Specifies that coaches in Divisions I and II must receive prior written approval each year from their presidents for all athletically related income from sources outside the institution, for any use of the institution's name or logo in the endorsement of products or services for personal gain, or for any outside compensation from shoe or equipment manufacturers in exchange for the use of such merchandise by the coach's team.

**Annual Coach's Certification—Division II**  
Establishes a coaches' certification program in Division II like the one in Division I, which tests coaches on their knowledge of NCAA recruiting rules. Effective date: August 1, 1993.

**Division II Playing and Practice Seasons**  
Mandates that in football, basketball, and all other Division II sports except golf, no class time may be missed for practice activities except when a team is traveling to an away game and the practice is in conjunction with that contest.

**Resolution: Presidential Authority and Institutional Responsibility**  
Requires that the presidents' commission and other NCAA groups should study ways in which the association can strengthen the role of presidents and their committees in institutional control in college sports, including the possibility of certification or accreditation of presidents and directors whose actions and legislation for the 1993 convention to address these subjects.

**Supervisory President's Commission**  
Resolves that the presidents' commission and other groups should study such issues as financial aid for athletes, sex equity, coaches' compensation, and the influence of booster groups, fund-raising, and media revenues on institutional integrity in college sports, and directs those groups to propose legislation for the 1994 convention to address these issues.

#### Coaches' Athletically Related Income

Specifies that coaches in Divisions I and II must receive prior written approval each year from their presidents for all athletically related income from sources outside the institution, for any use of the institution's name or logo in the endorsement of products or services for personal gain, or for any outside compensation from shoe or equipment manufacturers in exchange for the use of such merchandise by the coach's team.

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#### Amateurism—Contract Negotiations

Permits an athlete to request information about his or her professional market value; allows the athlete and his or her legal representative to negotiate with a professional sports organization without forfeiting the athlete's amateur status, and specifies that an athlete who uses an agent to negotiate with a professional team loses his or her amateur status. Effective date: August 1, 1992.

**Personnel**  
**Coaching Limitations—Division IA**  
Allows Division I-A football programs to have one head coach, nine assistants, and two graduate assistants instead of the recently adopted one head coach, eight assistants, and four restricted-experience coaches. Effective date: August 1, 1992.

**Restricted-Earnings Coach—Varsity/Junior Varsity Program**  
Permits Division I-A colleges that sponsor both varsity and junior varsity football to employ two additional restricted-earnings coaches. Effective date: August 1, 1992.

**Coaching Limitations—Wrestling**  
Permits a Division I institution to employ two full-time coaches in the sport of wrestling. Effective date: August 1, 1992.

**Coaching Limitations—Volleyball**  
Allows Division I institutions to use one volunteer coach in any sport other than football and basketball, and to define volunteer coaches as those who do not receive compensation from the athletics department other than two free tickets to home games. Effective date: August 1, 1992.

**Resolving of Appointments**  
Bars Division II colleges from scouting their opponents except when they are participating in official games, test scrimmages, or exhibition contests played during the traditional season of the playing season.

**Financial Aid**  
**Maximum Awards—Division I**  
Specifies that an athlete must be enrolled in a degree-seeking program to be eligible for financial aid. Effective date: August 1, 1993.

**Maximum Awards—Division II**  
Specifies that an athlete must be enrolled in a degree-seeking program to be eligible for financial aid. Effective date: August 1, 1993.

**Maximum Awards—Division III**  
Specifies that an athlete must be enrolled in a degree-seeking program to be eligible for financial aid. Effective date: August 1, 1993.

**Maximum Awards—Division I Women's Basketball**  
Specifies that an athlete must be enrolled in a degree-seeking program to be eligible for financial aid. Effective date: August 1, 1993.

**Maximum Awards—Division II Women's Basketball**  
Specifies that an athlete must be enrolled in a degree-seeking program to be eligible for financial aid. Effective date: August 1, 1993.

**Maximum Awards—Division III Women's Basketball**  
Specifies that an athlete must be enrolled in a degree-seeking program to be eligible for financial aid. Effective date: August 1, 1993.

**Maximum Awards—Division I Women's Tennis**  
Specifies that an athlete must be enrolled in a degree-seeking program to be eligible for financial aid. Effective date: August 1, 1993.

**Maximum Awards—Division II Women's Tennis**  
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**Maximum Awards—Division III Women's Tennis**  
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**Maximum Awards—Division I Women's Volleyball**  
Specifies that an athlete must be enrolled in a degree-seeking program to be eligible for financial aid. Effective date: August 1, 1993.

**Maximum Awards—Division II Women's Volleyball**  
Specifies that an athlete must be enrolled in a degree-seeking program to be eligible for financial aid. Effective date: August 1, 1993.

**Maximum Awards—Division III Women's Volleyball**  
Specifies that an athlete must be enrolled in a degree-seeking program to be eligible for financial aid. Effective date: August 1, 1993.

**Maximum Awards—Division I Women's Softball**  
Specifies that an athlete must be enrolled in a degree-seeking program to be eligible for financial aid. Effective date: August 1, 1993.

within 29 consecutive days, and permits contact during 10 of those 15 days.

**Heritage Bowl**  
Specifies that the Heritage Bowl be conducted no earlier than the Monday after the conclusion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Football Championship.

**Postseason Football Games**  
Specifies that all postseason championship football games and "bowl games" (e.g., the Heritage Bowl) are exempt from limits on the maximum number of football contests in Division I-A, except for the division football championship, should meet the reporting requirements applicable to the certification of postseason bowl games.

**Division I and II Playing and Practice Seasons—Individual Sports**  
Permits a coach in an individual sport in Division I and II colleges to participate during the summer in individual workout sessions with an athlete who is on the coach's team, as long as the athlete requests the assistance. Maximum Dates of Competition—Football.

To permit limited additional individual, non-team season opportunities in Division III football.

**Maximum Dates of Competition—Field Hockey**  
Permits colleges at all NCAA divisions to engage in 20 field-hockey games during the traditional season and five dates of competition during the non-traditional season. Instead of the overall limit of 20 dates of competition in Division I, 19 in Division II, and 17 in Division III, effective date: August 1, 1992.

**First Contact Date—Division I and II Football**  
Permits Division I and II colleges to begin competition in soccer during the traditional season on the first Saturday in September. Effective date: August 1, 1992.

**Postseason Soccer Semifinals**  
Permits colleges in Divisions I and II to hold their soccer semifinals during the preseason practice period before the first scheduled game. Effective date: August 1, 1992.

**Division II Playing and Practice Seasons—Dividing Semesters**  
Specifies that a Division II college that holds its non-traditional playing seasons in the fall must finish all practice and competition by October 30, and that a college that conducts the non-traditional season in the spring cannot begin practice until February 1. Effective date: August 1, 1992.

**Maximum Dates of Competition Limitations—Division III Tennis**  
Reduces the dates of competition in Division III tennis to 20 from 22 and increases the number of permissible tournaments to 4 from 3. Effective date: August 1, 1992.

**Dates of Competition—Division III Women's Volleyball**  
Reduces to 20 from 22 the maximum number of dates of competition in Division III women's volleyball during the traditional season. Effective date: August 1, 1992.

**Governance**  
**Amendment Sponsorship**  
Specifies that an amendment sponsored by a conference must be placed by the chair of the league's official presidential administrative group or at least two other administrative officers of the league's member institutions if the conference has no presidential administrative group.

**Amendments to Federated Provisions**  
Specifies that proposed amendments to legislation that apply to more than one division or subdivision must be made available for a vote by all affected divisions or subdivisions, unless otherwise designated by the applicable divisional steering committee or the NCAA council.

**Legislative Deadlines**  
**Submission Dates and Times**  
Confirms that legislative amendments, amendments-to-amendments, and the like must be received by the national office by 5 p.m. central time on the deadline date, and to eliminate the "postmark-deadline" exceptions to the submission of proposed legislation.

**Resolution: Council Waiver Authority**  
Resolves that the NCAA council conveys sponsoring legislation to the 1993 convention. Continued on Following Page











## CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, CALLS FOR PAPERS

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE FOR THE  
MANAGEMENT OF  
LIFELONG EDUCATION

## MLE

June 7 - 19

MLE is an intensive, residential program for 75 experienced administrators, all of whom lead organizations that deliver educational programs to adults. Some are presidents and academic deans of schools with significant adult populations; others are deans and directors of continuing education programs. Participants also come from professional associations, business, government, community agencies, and the military.

The program is a lively, stimulating forum for ideas that can be put to use in creating new programs or improving existing programs. The formal curriculum examines three broad areas: (1) the adult as a developing and learning person; (2) organizational strategy—marketing, finance, and planning; and (3) leadership and organizational change.

14th annual program. Application deadline: April 1

MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAM

## MDP

June 21 - July 3

MDP is an intensive, residential program for 95 mid-career administrators in higher education. The goal of the program is to prepare these men and women to develop resourceful solutions to the problems they are likely to encounter as they grow with their institutions.

Most participants hold the title of chairperson, director, dean, or associate dean. About half hold positions in academic administration; the others are broadly distributed across the major non-academic functions.

Topics include: personnel policy and administration, financial management, human resource management, low and higher education, strategic planning, marketing, and small group leadership.

7th annual program. Application deadline: March 15

INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL  
MANAGEMENT

## IEM

July 5 - 31

IEM is designed for 95 senior-level administrators in higher education, most of whom are presidents, vice presidents, chancellors, provosts, or deans of major campus units. This four-week residential program examines critical issues in the management of colleges and universities.

The curriculum takes the perspective of the senior administrator, whose responsibility and authority shape institutional policy. Topics include: leadership, financial management, human resources, service delivery, law and higher education, campus community, strategic planning, crisis management, and institutional vision. Constantly updated curriculum materials—including the Harvard case method—ensure that the program is relevant to emerging campus issues.

23rd annual program. Application deadline: April 1

Mailing address: (name of program), 339C Gutman Library,  
Harvard Graduate School of Education, Cambridge, MA 02138  
phone: 617-495-3572 fax: 617-496-8051



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## SUMMER 1992

Russia and the Republics: Union or Disunion?  
Cornell Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia, June 14-24  
A United Germany: Implications for the Future  
Free University, Berlin, June 14-20

Understanding Vietnam's Historical Perspectives  
Hanoi & Ho Chi Minh City Universities, Vietnam, June 14-27

## FALL 1992

The African-American Experience in the U.S.  
Southern University, Baton Rouge, September 20-26

Colombian, Capitalism, Communism: Hong Kong 1997  
Chinese University of Hong Kong, November 22-28

Northern Ireland: Images of a Divided Society  
University of Ulster, Coleraine, November 22-28

Chile after Pinochet: The Challenges of Reestablishing Democracy  
Catholic University, Santiago, November 22-28

Post-Communist Poland: Problems and Prospects  
Warsaw School of Economics, November 22-28

## WINTER 1993

The United States of Europe: The E.C. and 1992  
University of Limburg, Netherlands & Brussels, January 3-9

A United Germany: Implications for the Future  
Free University, Berlin, January 3-9

Understanding Vietnam's Historical Perspectives  
Hanoi & Ho Chi Minh City Universities, Vietnam, January 3-16

Each seminar lasts one to two weeks and features presentations on contemporary issues as well as professional interchange with local and four-year institutions of higher education.

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205 East 42nd St., New York, NY 10017  
(212) 661-1414, ext. 1455, or fax (212) 972-3231

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
FOR MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION  
2nd Annual Conference

Guest speakers are: Robert Proutfoot, University of Oregon; Young Pal, University of Missouri; C. Pritchey Smith, University of North Florida; José Córdova, The Union Institute and Barbara Sizemore, University of Pittsburgh.

## Theme:

Multicultural Education for the 21st Century  
February 13-16, 1992  
Orlando Marriott International Drive Hotel  
8001 International Drive  
Orlando, Florida  
Reservations: 1-800-241-8001

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Membership Dues	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular \$7.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired \$5.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Student \$5.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Member \$25.00
Per Registration	<input type="checkbox"/> Member \$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Member \$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Conference Luncheon \$1.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Price \$15.00
CHECK OR MONEY ORDERS ONLY	
TOTAL	ENCLOSED \$
On-site Registration for Member \$75 On-site Registration for Non-Member \$95	<input type="checkbox"/> Complimentary Selections (Check to attend, limited seating) <input type="checkbox"/> President's Banquet (Check to attend, limited seating)

Name  
Dropouts

A WRITE-IN CANDIDATE was chosen as president-elect and another as a director of the American Psychological Association at the group's annual meeting late last month.

In what had been characterized as a battle of conservatives versus radical theorists and feminists, Ludwig Konon, professor of classics at the University of Michigan, was chosen as president-elect, and Richard F. Thomas, a professor of Greek and Latin at Harvard University, was elected to the board.

After the election, Mr. Thomas said in an interview: "A democratic process has exposed the maneuvering of a group as out of step with the rank and file."

Mr. Thomas, who mounted the write-in campaign, said he and others had been concerned that the official candidates for president-elect, Helene P. Foley, professor of classics at Barnard College, and Marilyn Kharlitz, professor of Greek at Wesleyan University, "were less senior and less distinguished" than other possible candidates. "Both teach in elite private institutions, and both do similar kinds of work," Mr. Thomas said. He also was displeased that "the two were nominated by a committee, whose six members had all been nominated by the committee while both professors were on said committee."

After the University of Maine's Orono campus lost both its president and interim president to Florida, it's probably no wonder that no one from that state is on the list of finalists to head the campus (Dale W. Lick, president, was named president of Florida State University last March, and John C. Hitt, provost and interim president, was named president of the University of Central Florida in December.)

The finalists, all of whom are scheduled to visit the campus this month, are:

- H. Ray Hoops, vice-chancellor for academic affairs at the University of Mississippi since 1988.
- Frederick E. Hutchinson, senior vice-president for academic affairs and provost at the Ohio State University. Mr. Hutchinson received his bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of Maine and is a former vice-president for research and public service at its Orono campus.
- J. Michael Orenduff, president of the University of Maine at Farmington since 1988.
- John E. Van de Wetering, president of the State University of New York College at Brockport since 1981.

The University of Illinois at Chicago has assumed administration of the National Fingerprint Program for Child Identification. Founded in 1983 by Diane G. Apa, the program will be part of the University of Illinois's new Office for the Study of Child Victimization, which will be directed by Ms. Apa and housed on the campus of Sangamon State University, which shares a plant with the Chicago campus to conduct research on the problem of missing children.

After five terms as mayor of Houston, Kathy Whitmire will join the faculty of Rice University on February 1. She will lecture on public affairs, do research, and help organize conferences and symposia.

Roger Mudd is leaving "The MacNeil-Lehrer News Hour," where he has been senior correspondent, to accept the Paris Professorship of Journalism for 1992 at Princeton University.

## Gazette

APPOINTMENTS, RESIGNATIONS, DEATHS, AND COMING EVENTS



Richard A. Detweiler  
Hartwick College



Shelley L. Johnson  
Upsala College



Charles M. Hodge  
Western Michigan University

Margaret O. Lucas  
Rochester Institute of Technology



Walter J. Leonard  
Cities in Schools Inc.

- New college and university chief executive: Hartwick College, Richard A. Detweiler.
- Other new chief executive: Cities in Schools Inc., Walter J. Leonard.

Appointments,  
Resignations

Donald E. Agostino, associate professor of telecommunications at Indiana U., also to director of radio-television services, Brenda Ammons, former member of the student-life staff at U. of Illinois at Chicago, to director of campus life at Aurora U. (Ill.).

Robert E. Battell, assistant director of corporate and foundation relations at Cornell U., to director of corporate relations at U. of Maine.

Jack Buchanan, acting dean of student services at Gonzaga U., has retired.

W. Scott Pfaffholz, dean of admission at Albright College, to dean of admission for the college of liberal arts at Hamilton U.

Walden E. Beckner, professor of education at Texas Tech U., to vice-president for academic affairs at Wayne State U.

Paul Buchanan, library-systems analyst at Human Health Sciences U., to director of computing and telecommunications at Washington U. (Mo.).

Byron S. Campbell, director of the Student Union at Ohio State U., to mediator of student services at Augsburg U. (Ill.).

Joan Clark, former reference librarian at St. Louis Community College at Florissant, to director of institutional relations at St. Charles County Community College.

James J. Cook, president of Seminole Junior College, to director for two-year-college education at Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education.

John Deane, director of placement services at Wayne State U., to executive director of university counseling and placement services.

George Dea, assistant dean of the college of natural resources at U. of California at Berkeley, to assistant dean of the school of theater, film, and television at U. of California at Los Angeles.

Richard A. Detweiler, vice-president and professor of psychology at Oreg. U., to president of Hartwick College, effective this summer.

Russell B. Wells, head librarian at U. of Minnesota at Morris, has retired.

William D. Duffy, director of advancement relations at Gonzaga U., has retired.

W. Scott Pfaffholz, dean of admission at Albright College, to dean of admission for the college of liberal arts at Hamilton U.

Robert C. Gillispie, president of West Virginia Institute of Technology, has announced his resignation, effective August 17.

Ellen H. Goldberg, professor of microbiology at U. of New Mexico, to associate professor for research and dean of graduate studies.

Harold F. Hansen, vice-president for development at Huntington College, to vice-president for development at Kean U.

Robert S. Hedges, senior vice-president for development at U. of Colorado Foundation, to vice-president for university relations at Marquette U.

Continued on Following Page











